

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.09

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 24 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 72
Humidity 70 52

November 24 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 66 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 94 91

3080 日八十月十年卯乙

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1915.

三拜禮 號四廿月一十英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$35 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

KING CONSTANTINE'S HOPES FROM THE ALLIES.

His Majesty "Between the Devil and the Deep Sea."

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE SERBIANS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE PRIZE COURT.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG AND CO. NOT A NEUTRAL FIRM.

November 23, 1.30 p.m.
Sir Samuel Evans, President of the Prize Court, delivered judgment in the claim made by the firm of Arnhold, Karberg and Company, of Shanghai, to goods shipped in a British steamer consigned to Bremen.

The case raised the question of the status of a firm carrying on business in China and registered at their respective Consulates.

The President dismissed the claimants' contention that the firm was neutral. He said the case of the Indian Chief which was cited as a great authority on the doctrine of the "impossible character" of merchants of Western countries residing and carrying on trade in Oriental lands dealt with the "factory" system, which had long since disappeared.

The shares of the two German partners in the goods were condemned to be forfeited to the Crown. Judgment regarding the shares of the two British partners was postponed pending the production of evidence showing they had not been connected with the business since the outbreak of war.

GERMAN WIRELESS LIES.

WILL SUBMARINES ATTACK HOSPITAL SHIPS?

November 23, 1.20 p.m.
The Admiralty announces that the constant repetition of German wireless falsehoods concerning British hospital ships necessitates a further categorical denial.

It says that there are 42, and not 70, such ships working to and from the Mediterranean and all are equipped strictly in accordance with the terms of the Geneva Convention.

The Admiralty further says that experience suggests that the series of falsehoods foreshadow attacks by submarines on hospital ships.

WAR LEGISLATION.

IRELAND ARTISANS' RENTS.

November 23, 1.20 p.m.
The Government Bill to prevent the raising of artisans' rents during the war does not apply to Ireland.

THE DRINK QUESTION.

November 24, 1.20 p.m.
There has been some agitation by the Trade Unions concerning the fresh curtailment of drink hours in London.

Mr. Will Thorne told Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons that there had been three public meetings of protest during the past two days.

Mr. Lloyd George said he did not doubt that after experience the order would work very well. As had happened in Liverpool, the Act was necessary to enable the country to do war business with the greatest effect.

CANADIAN WHEAT.

A RECORD SURPLUS.

November 23, 1.20 p.m.
In Canadian wheat there is a surplus available for export of 238 million bushels, which is a record.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

SERBIANS CAPTURE FIVE MOUNTAIN GUNS.

November 23, 3.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Prizrend states that successful fighting in North Serbia is reported in the Serbian communiques. There have been heavy engagements at Gaillon and Volikaplans, to the west of Nish, and on Mount Gogovatz. At the latter point the Serbians routed the enemy and captured five mountain guns.

SERBIANS RE-OCCUPY KUPRULU-PRILEP LINE.

November 23, 3.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says it is officially announced that the Serbians have reoccupied the Kuprulu-Prilep line and are advancing from Gabuna to reinforce the troops defending the Pass. The general situation is still serious, but it does not exclude the possibility of a safe retreat of the main Army southward. Serbians who have arrived at Salonica announce that the Serbian Government will soon arrive at Monastir from Prizrend via Dibra.

GERMAN AMERICAN PLOTS.

THREATS AT WASHINGTON.

November 23, 3.40 p.m.
Reuter's Washington correspondent states that the authorities are strongly guarding all tunnels, bridges etc. of railways entering Washington, owing to threats of bomb outrages.

EXPLOSIONS IN CANADIAN FACTORIES.

November 23, 3.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Parry Sound, Ontario, states that simultaneous explosions have destroyed five buildings belonging to the Canadian Explosives Company. It is thought that the explosions were accidental.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

FORMATION OF BIG COMPANY.

November 23, 3.40 p.m.
Reuter's New York correspondent states that the City National Bank announces the formation of a Company, with a capital of ten millions sterling, backed by leading financiers, to finance and control enterprises in all parts of the world.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

GENDARMERIE IN OPEN REVOLT.

November 23, 2.25 p.m.
In the House of Commons, in reply to Col. Yate, Sir Edward Grey stated that he had received official information that the arrest of the British Consul and the Manager of the Imperial Bank at Shiraz, and the seizure of their property, was carried out without the knowledge of the Persian Government by the gendarmes which, under its foreign officers, is in open revolt.

A TOWN ATTACKED BY NIGHT.

November 23, 5.25 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, a Teheran message says several hundred gendarmes and German hirelings made a night attack on Hamadan.

The Persian Cossacks were unable to maintain their positions against a numerically superior enemy, who suffered considerable losses and failed to enter the town.

Some of the Cossacks were seriously wounded. The Russian and English colonies were unharmed.

GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

KING CONSTANTINE BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA.

November 23, 1.55 p.m.
The Daily Mail correspondent, writing from Messina, gives the situation in Athens up to November 18.

He says he interviewed M. Kallis, the Minister of Justice, who characterized as madness the idea that the Greek Government would dream of disarming retreating armies. He said: "We will go the length of establishing a cordon of troops to safeguard retreat." He added that any other attitude would be madness, seeing "you could have the guns of your fleet levelled at your throats."

When asked if Greece would demobilize, the Minister replied: "Yes, twenty-four hours after the Allies leave Salonica."

The correspondent asserts that twenty minutes after King Constantine agreed to the disembarkation of the Allied troops at Salonica, His Majesty repented his decision and sent his Aide-de-Camp post-haste after Mr. Venizelos, but the latter had gone to the British Minister and it was too late to withdraw the consent.

The correspondent says the King is now between the Devil and the deep sea. He feels that the Allies will never be severe with Greece whatever happens, while Germany will be implacable, and he also feels it his duty to save Greece from the horrors experienced by Belgium, believing it is safer to be the enemy of gentlemen than the enemy of brigands.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIANS.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSIONS.

November 23, 2.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says the Austrian communiques speak of desperate fighting on the Italian front. It admits that the Italians have penetrated the Austrian lines at Dobardo after heavy artillery fire and significantly mentions that the Bulgarians are meeting with most tenacious Serbian resistance in the East and South-East.

ITALY AND THE BALKANS.

November 23, 2.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says Signor Orlando's speech is welcomed in France as foreshadowing Italy's speedy participation in the Balkans. An official Italian statement is expected shortly.

IN THE CAMEROONS.

HOW TIBATI WAS CAPTURED.

November 23, 2.00 p.m.
Reuter's Paris correspondent wires that the official account of the capture of Tibati, in the Cameroons, says the population, which had suffered from German exactions, welcomed the French with enthusiasm when they entered the town on the 3rd inst. Tibati is situated at a height of 3,000 feet, and the French, advancing from Joko, on the south, took the place by surprise, as the enemy was expecting them from the north.

The Germans, who were routed, fled and escaped in the darkness. A British column from Tignere arrived on the 4th after a perfectly co-ordinated march, despite the flooded roads.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

GERMAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

November 23, 5.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that nothing important is announced in the latest communiques except that in Belgium two German aeroplanes were brought down.

In the region of Rheims, two Aviatiks were pursued, when they turned tail and crossed the Champagne borders.

Five aerial duels have taken place in Argonne, as a result of which three Aviatiks were forced to descend precipitately to their lines. Another fell to earth disabled, and a fifth came to earth on fire.

EXPLOSION ON FRENCH DESTROYER.

(Havas Telegram.)

November 22.
An accidental explosion occurred on board the torpedo destroyer Escopette, of the French Mediterranean Squadron, immobilizing the destroyer for a few days. One man was killed and a few others wounded.

DEALINGS IN CONSOLS.

November 23, 2.50 p.m.
Dealings in Consols range between 57 and 58½.

GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT DENIES BLOCKADE.

November 23, 2.50 p.m.
The Foreign Office announces that no Greek ships are being seized or held up in ports of the United Kingdom, while no blockade of Greek ports has been instituted or is in force.

In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE DARDANEELLES.

REMARKABLE PRAT BY AVIATOR.

November 22, 7.15 p.m.
The Commander at the Dardanelles reports a most gallant affair near Enos. Two British aeroplanes successfully attacked the important railway station of Forjick. The enemy's fire grazed one aeroplane but the pilot was able to burn his machine. When the other aeroplane saw his friend's plight he descended and rescued him just as the enemy came running up. The Commander also reports a successful military engagement at Anzac. The British occupying part of the enemy's underground workings at Russel Top.

HEALTHY PARIS COMMUNIQUE.

November 23, 1.40 a.m.
Reuter's Paris correspondent states that the communiques reports marked activity in Artois, Champagne and Alsace regions, also mine fighting in Argonne. The French repulsed the Bulgarians on the river Cernay on the 19th and fighting was resumed on the following day. The British captured a trench bomb depot on Gallipoli Peninsula on the 15th, aided by a bombardment by French artillery and armoured cruisers. All counter-attacks were repulsed.

(Continued on page 10.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Persian Gendarmerie is reported to be in open revolt. The deaths are announced of Sir Allen Young and Admiral Rainier.

The Austrians admit that the Italians have penetrated their lines at Dobardo.

It is officially announced that the Serbians have re-occupied the Kuprulu-Prilep line.

A striking interview with the Greek Minister of Justice is summarised in a telegram on this page.

France concluded, from Signor Orlando's speech, that Italy will speedily participate in the Balkans.

Successful fighting is reported from North Serbia, the Serbians having captured five mountain guns.

Serbian who have reached Salonica state that the Serbian Government will soon arrive at Monastir from Prizrend.

The Serbian situation is still serious, but it does not exclude the possibility of a safe retreat of the main army southward.

Several hundred Persian Gendarmes and German hirelings made a night attack on Hamadan, but failed to enter the town.

The Austrian communiques significantly mentions that the Bulgarians are meeting with most tenacious resistance by the Serbians.

The Paris communiques speak of several aeroplane duels in Belgium and France, as a result of which several German craft were killed.

It is stated that the King of Greece, twenty minutes after he had agreed to the disembarkation of Allied troops at Salonica, repented of his decision.

The Foreign Office concludes from certain German falsehoods concerning hospital ships that German submarines will probably attack such vessels.

An important judgment has been given in the Prize Court on a claim by Arnhold, Karberg and Co., Shanghai, to goods shipped in a British steamer to Bremen.

The National City Bank, New York, announces the formation of a Company, with a capital of ten millions sterling, to finance enterprises in all parts of the world.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, November 27.

Volunteer Headquarters.—Police Reserve Inspection; 3.45 p.m.

Monday, November 29.

Council Chamber.—Licensing Board meeting; 2.15 p.m.

Tuesday, November 30.

Theatre Royal.—St. Andrew's Society Concert.

Wednesday, December 1.

Auction of Jewellery, etc., Mr. G. P. Lammert.—2.30 p.m.

Auction of Pearls, Hughes and Hough.—Noon.

Thursday, December 2.

Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Room, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.—3 p.m.

Friday, December 3.

The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.—Noon.

Saturday, December 4.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.—Noon.

China Trade Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.—12.30 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Shanghai Judge's Return.
The Hon. O. S. L. Lingier, Judge of the U. S. Court for China, is expected to return to Shanghai this week. He left Seattle on the Tamba Maru and will probably cross Japan by rail.

Far Eastern Championship Games.

The next Far Eastern Championship Games will be held in Tokyo in May, 1917. The organizers of the games, including President Kano, of the Tokio Imperial Commercial School, have started a campaign to secure good grounds for the occasion.

New Wireless Stations for China.

In order to facilitate communication the Chinese Government has decided to install fourteen wireless stations in remote provinces. It is understood that the work will commence early next year. The stations will be situated in Shansi, Kansu, Sinkiang, Altai, Szechuan, Kirin and other remote districts.

A Chinese Electric Light Company.

An application has been approved by the Central Government for the establishment of an Electric Light Company in Sui Lam, Heung Shan. It was proposed that the company build at the foot of Un Lam Hill, but owing to the fact that the ashes from the furnace would harm the silk worms, the company will build at Nam Tong, a more suitable place.

National Defence for U. S.

Says the New York Outlook:—The Presidential issue for 1916 is very simple. It is not the tariff. It is not finance. It is not the relation of capital to labour. It is not the regulation of the trusts. It is the question of National defence. Shall our citizens be protected abroad and our country protected at home? The party which makes this issue the first article of its platform, and the candidate who regards it as the public question of paramount importance and whose deeds as well as whose words are consistent with such a platform, will, in our judgment, be successful.

The British in Bagdad.

The whole Jewish community in Singapore received the news of the entry of the British forces into Bagdad with very great rejoicing. At the Oxley River Synagogue, the Minister, at the instance of Mr. M. Meyer, held a thanksgiving service for the success of the British forces and for the deliverance of the large Jewish population. After this, prayers were offered up for the health of His Majesty King George V. and for the continued success of the British army and navy, as well as those of the Allies, until the final overthrow of the enemy. It may be stated that Bagdad is 220 miles above where the Sudd-el-Arab enters the Persian Gulf. The city stands on both sides of the river Tigris, its two portions being connected by a bridge of boats. The wall surrounding the city is five miles in circumference, and the citadel commands the passage of the Tigris. Bagdad is a great trade emporium of all the surrounding countries. It has been held by the Turks since 1638.

The Tear as a Soldier.

The Tear's action in placing himself at the head of his army makes it interesting to know that at one time he served as a private, submitting himself to all the privations of the life of a common soldier, saluting his officers, and carrying the full equipment, which then weighed nearly three-quarters of a hundredweight exclusive of the weight of the rifle. He appeared on the regimental roll as "Private Nicholas Romanoff, married, of the Orthodox faith, coming from Tsarskoe Selo." When he was given commissioned rank he set himself severely against snobishness. A young lieutenant had annoyed his fellow officers by travelling in a tramcar to the barracks, and they were promptly admonished by the Czar, who said: "I hear that to ride in a tram is considered beneath the dignity of an officer in your regiment. I am your colonel, and I have just been riding in a tram. Do you wish me to send in my papers?" The regiment after that lost a lot of its snobishness. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

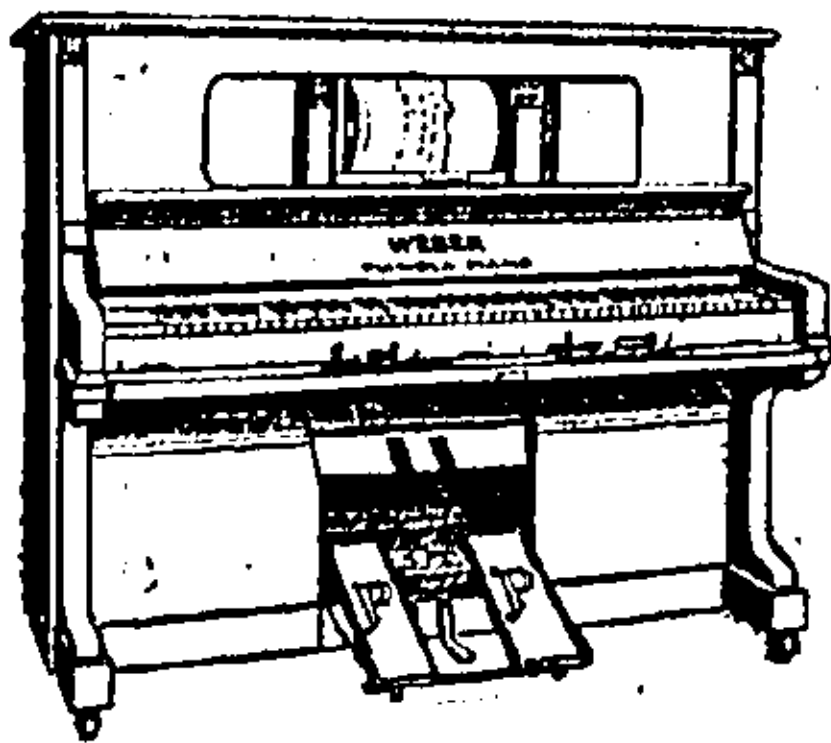
NOTICE.

MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

THE ORCHESTRELLE CO.



New Model Pianos & Pianola-Pianos just received.

INSPECTION INVITED.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

HAROLD CAWLEY, M. P.

How He Died.

Writing in the Nation this week, Mr. C. F. G. Masterman says:—

Courage—mental and physical—was the outstanding element of Harold Cawley's character. Short-sighted and with an arm permanently damaged from a fall, he was always a forlorn rider. There was nothing he would not risk on a horse in a hunt or a race. In the House he was at first sensitive and reserved and a first difficult to know. His points were always "good points," whether in criticism or defence, so that one came to look upon his interventions as real contributions to the solution of the problems at issue, distinguished from mere repetition of familiar arguments or the dropping out of stuff for the decoration of a constituency. He was very much liked in the House of Commons. He cared nothing at all for what is sometimes called London "society," and was most happy in his father's beautiful home down in Herefordshire.

He was happy alike in furious sport, hunting, point-to-point racing, or in the quiet enjoyment of the beauty of it all. He never made an enemy and never deserted a friend. For twelve years he had been an officer in the East Lancashire Territorials, to which he had given much labour and in which he had taken much pride. When the war came he had no doubt at all of his duty and action. He was all for killing the "German mad dog of militarism," and "I hope," he wrote, "not to come home till that is done."

At last the call to action came, and the only thing he was the least afraid of was (as were thousands of others) of being afraid. He landed at Gallipoli to find a most sanguinary battle in progress, and had two horses hit before lunch. "My own battalion has suffered most, and if I had not been on the Staff I should have had little chance of surviving. Most of the men I knew well were killed, but they did as well as I expected, and, as you know, I always expected much."

Throughout the summer he was writing the most vivid and courageous descriptions of that long, costly, heart-breaking warfare in impossible country between the Aegean and the Dardanelles. Of the ground won, "much of it," he declared, "looks as if some giant had been tilling the ground and plunging men into it with some monstrous plough."

He is wounded by a splinter of a destroyed periscope, and a staff officer is wounded by his side. Yet, "I believe this war is adding years to my life," he declares. "I keep extraordinarily well, a bit thinner, but really hard and fit, and when there is any excitement on I enjoy it most thoroughly."

But at the last he could stand no longer the noise of the battle while he was at the base, and fell

determined that he must go in with his regiment, with which he had served so long. In the fight of August 4 "in my battalion every officer but one of those who went forward to attack was killed." The previous action had wiped out nearly all my friends.

Every combatant officer who left Egypt with the battalion has now been killed or wounded, and more killed than wounded. In addition, about twelve new officers have been hit, again mostly killed. As a consequence I am going back to them," he says simply. "I have always felt rather a brute skulking behind in comparative safety while my friends were being killed."

He obtained leave to join the fatigued remnants of the regiment which he loved more than life. He knew the full cost of it, the almost inevitable end, and he deliberately accepted that cost without a moment's hesitation or regret. He managed to exchange the comparative safety and comfort of a Staff appointment for the wild work of the trench and the assault of the trenches. The rest is silence, but for the bare news received a few hours ago that he is dead.

"He lies where he longed to be"—amongst his friends and the men he loved, having given his life as if with rejoicing for a cause he knew to be right. He is the second of a family honoured in the House of Commons to have thus accepted quietly and without boasting or complaint the call of an imperious hour. All that human sympathy can give is offered to his father, a "House of Commons man," and to others of a stricken heart whose so full of jolly, wholesome pleasure and abounding with the love of life.

"HOW WE WANT MEN"

Eligibles Who Hid Away.

The officials at the Central Recruiting Office, Great Scotland Yard, were not very communicative on October 4 as to the results of the imposing recruiting rally in the metropolis.

"We do not know how many recruits have been obtained," said one of the chief officers. "A certain number have come in. After the appeal which has been made, and knowing the enormous strain upon our resources in the present awful fighting, there is no eligible man in London to-day who ought to hold back. There were plenty of people in the streets on Saturday, but where were the young men for whom we were looking? Indoors, or hiding in back streets? Most of the on-lookers were women, old men, and boys."

"We want more and more men for the fighting line. We can get plenty of officers for any sort of job except a job in the trenches. Out of 28 men attested by me this morning only two were for the actual fighting line. The rest were for the A.S.C., the Army Pay Corps, and the R.A.M."

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Four-roomed and three-roomed flats in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon, with every modern convenience. Immediate possession.

Four-roomed flats in May Road possession on or about 1st November next. Modern appointments throughout including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carrying system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rents.

Four-roomed House in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Two-roomed flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Windsor Lodge, Kowloon, six roomed house. Tennis Court. Immediate possession.

Apply to:—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road.

Offices in King's Buildings. Offices in 'Des' Vaux Road Central.

Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

New Houses in Broadwood Terrace.

Houses at the Peak. No. 21 Wongneichong Road. No. 1 Moreton Terrace, Causeway Bay.

Godowns at Wanchai. Godowns at New Praya, Kennedy Town.

No. 1, 2 and 3 West End Terrace Canton.

Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E.

No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Chater's Bungalow, No. 66 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Ravenshill East, Park Road, containing 6 rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants quarters, &c. vacant 1st November. Apply Deacon Looker, Deacon & Harston.

C., and so on. How we want men! They must be got, and now is the time for them to come forward."

The committee of six appointed by the Joint Labour Board at the Board of Education last week to organise the Labour Recruiting Campaign throughout the kingdom, met for the first time at General Buildings, Aldwych to-day.

The members of the committee are Messrs. W. A. Appleton (Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions), W. H. Sanders, H. Gosling (President of the Trade Union Congress, and President of the National Federation of Transport Workers), J. O'Grady, M.P., O. Bowerman, M.P. (Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress), and G. J. Werdle, M.P. (of the National Union of Railwaymen).

"We are more than hopeful of getting the men," said Mr. Bowerman to-day, "and, at any rate, we shall do our best to get them. We have entered upon the campaign with a large amount of hope."

At a meeting of the Committee it was decided to issue a manifesto to the members of the Trade Union Movement, and that arrangement should be made to open the Tearing-Raging Campaign at once.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 3 Macdonnell Road. Unfurnished from 1st December, 1915. Apply Johnson, Stokes & Master, Prince's Buildings.

TO LET.—Nos. 1 & 6 "Torres Buildings" Kowloon. Moderate rental. Ready for occupation. Apply to:—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.

TO LET.—Office on 1st Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A nurse to look after a little girl of three years. Must have references. Apply to "R.E.H." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—Married Couple, who would be willing to rent nicely furnished CORNER FLAT; two Bedrooms, large combined dining and drawing room. All rooms open on to verandah. Every convenience; piano; table and bed linen, cutlery, etc. Rental \$85 monthly; available from December 1st. Write to "Comfort," care of Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—Daily or resident nurse for two children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to "E" at this office.

LOST.

LOST.—An Olive pendant, set in Platinum, with small diamonds and turquoise; pansy-shaped, with fine platinum chain. Fifty dollars reward will be paid on same being returned to "G" care of "The Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One 10½ B.H.P. Hornsby Ackroyd Oil Engine complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator. ALSO One Switchboard for Accumulators. Dynamometer, complete with instruments for 100 Amps. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong 15th September, 1915

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Annie, New York. C. C. Chang, Shanghai. Chan Hing Sang Manyuen, Penang.

Chunghing Suihongheir, Tientsin. Dubois Aster Hotel, Hanoi. Lieut. Edward L. Dyer c/o U. S. Consul, Corregidor.

Kwongseing c/o Cheong Kwong Bonham Strand W. Perth. Graves, Toledo Ohio.

Sub-Major Mohomedali Asiatic Artillery, Lahore. Weethiamtw, Manila.

Yuyung, Shanghai. J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Bien Hongkong Hotel, Amoy. Chow, C. T. Shanghai.

Footing Osaka. Kogakikuyo c/o Matubara Hotel, Dairen.

Kwangzianglung Vungeing Street, Shanghai.

Matsuo Japanese Consulate General, Tokio.

Matsushita c/o Osakoshosen, Osaka.

Miss Reed Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.

Prathipe Passenger Katori-maru c/o Morioka, Tokio.

Selmes, Grand Hotel, Kyoto. Teushime, Amurube.

Burbank Yung Hongkong Shanghai Bank, Peking. W. E. SCHRODER, Superintendent. Hongkong, 20th November, 1915.

NOTICES.

PERFECT SATISFACTION.

There's Luxury in the flavour and aroma of

"FELUCCA" CIGARETTES.

They are to the very last a test

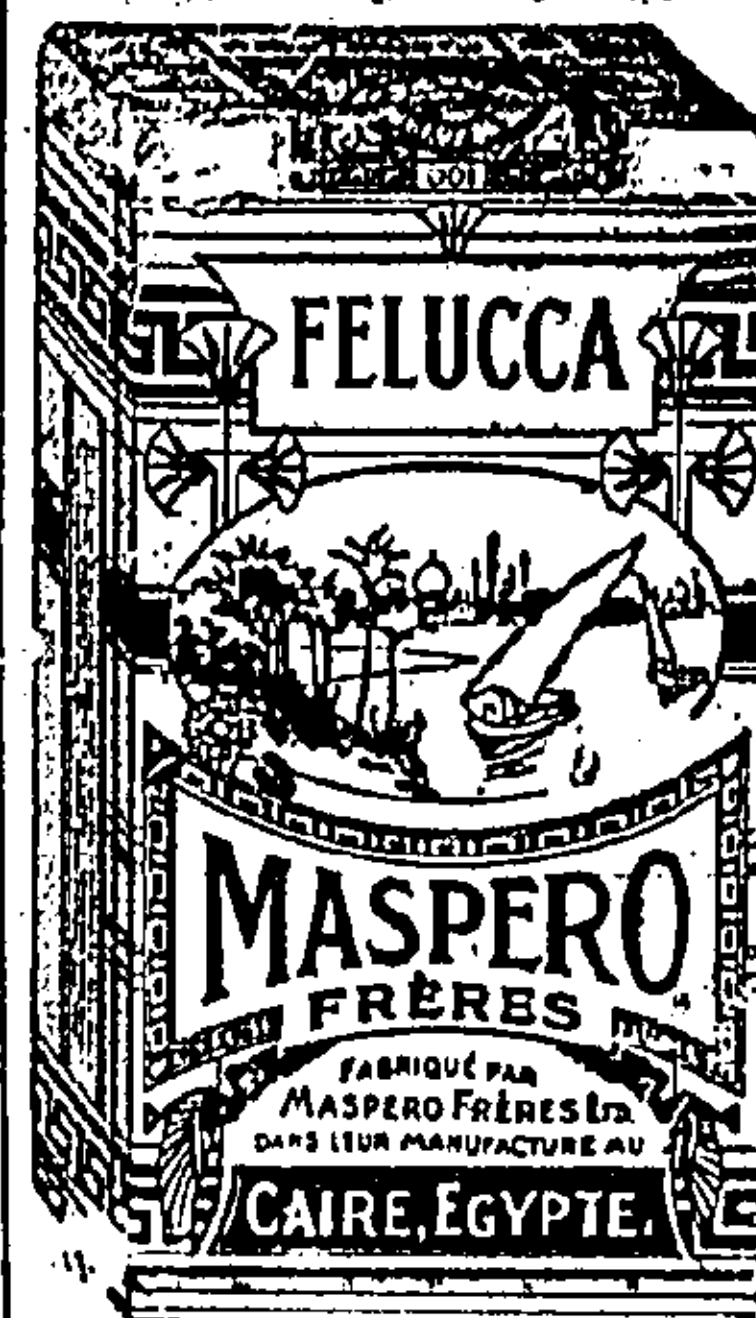
that few Cigarettes can emu-

late; They have unusual Quality

and an individuality that at once

creates a preference for this

Exquisite Brand.



LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

C-CEDAR MOP

WILL LAST FOR YEARS.
CLEAN AND POLISH ANY FLOOR.
SIMPLY WASH IT WHEN DIRTY.

O-CEDAR POLISH

WITH VERY LITTLE RUBBING.
PRODUCES A HIGH LASTING LUSTRE.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU

DISS BROS.
ENGLISH TAILORS.
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower St.)

WITH A PERFECT FIT.
Established 1890.

N. LAZARUS, OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

WAR AND HEADACHES.

Have you noticed that your eyes are much more tired and that you have headaches since the war started?

Everyone is reading two or three times as many papers as usual. Their additional reading causes eyestrain in eyes which had been previously capable of doing all the work they were asked to do. If your eyes were perfect, or if you had correctly fitted glasses, you could read all day without tiring your eyes.

We make no charge for testing your eyes, therefore if your eyes tire call in and ask if you need glasses.

Sight Tested with Latest Scientific Instruments by H. TOBIAS, F.S.M.C.F.I.O.

N. LAZARUS

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS. OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN. 28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price,—

"COMET."

\$3.90 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.30 per case ex store.

CHING-CHONG

168 Des Voeux Road, Cen.

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN

91 Des Voeux Road, West

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
7.00 AM.	to 8.00 AM.	Every 15 Min.	15 Min.
8.00 AM.	to 9.00 AM.	"	"
9.00 AM.	to 10.00 AM.	"	"
10.00 AM.	to 11.00 AM.	"	"
11.00 AM.	to 12.00 PM.	"	"
12.00 PM.	to 1.00 PM.	"	"
1.00 PM.	to 2.00 PM.	"	"
2.00 PM.	to 3.00 PM.	"	"
3.00 PM.	to 4.00 PM.	"	"
4.00 PM.	to 5.00 PM.	"	"
5.00 PM.	to 6.00 PM.	"	"
6.00 PM.	to 7.00 PM.	"	"
7.00 PM.	to 8.00 PM.	"	"
8.00 PM.	to 9.00 PM.	"	"
9.00 PM.	to 10.00 PM.	"	"
10.00 PM.	to 11.00 PM.	"	"
11.00 PM.	to 12.00 AM.	"	"

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 AM. and 9.30 PM. to 12.00 AM. every 15 min. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 AM. to 10.45 AM. Every 15 Min.

10.45 AM. to 12.00 PM. " 15 Min.

12.00 PM. to 1.00 PM. " 15 Min.

1.00 PM. to 2.00 PM. " 15 Min.

2.00 PM. to 3.00 PM. " 15 Min.

3.00 PM. to 4.00 PM. " 15 Min.

4.00 PM. to 5.00 PM. " 15 Min.

5.00 PM. to 6.00 PM. " 15 Min.

6.00 PM. to 7.00 PM. " 15 Min.

7.00 PM. to 8.00 PM. " 15 Min.

8.00 PM. to 9.00 PM. " 15 Min.

9.00 PM. to 10.00 PM. " 15 Min.

10.00 PM. to 11.00 PM. " 15 Min.

11.00 PM. to 12.00 AM. " 15 Min.

DEWAR'S

SCOTCH WHISKY.

THE WHISKY OF OUR FOREFATHERS

THE WHISKY OF TO-DAY

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

情向無非實事要聞要探大正論實實實本

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BIRTH.

HUMMEL.—On November 16, 1915, at 58 Avenue du Roi Albert, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Ure Hummel, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PARRY-EASTON.—On Tuesday, November 16, 1915, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai by the Rev. W. H. Price, Frank Ernest, son of Dr. H. L. and Mrs. Parry, of the China Inland Mission, to Catherine Edith, daughter of G. F. and Mrs. Easton, also of the China Inland Mission.

NORMAN-HOWELL.—On November 12, at Christ Church, Malacca, Henry Norman; Colonial Civil Service, to Nellie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Howell, of Malacca.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1915.

WAR PROFITS.

Nearly sixteen months of war have gone by and, in spite of the hundreds of new regulations as to prices etc. that have come into force during that time we still find among men of all classes a very decided disposition to profit financially as much as possible by existing circumstances. If the only offenders were people of the Chinese compradore stamp one would feel that there was little to be said on the subject. Those Chinese of Hongkong who are not British subjects not unnaturally regard the war as a godsend, in that it offers opportunities for unusual profits; and, inasmuch as they would regard their own country's troubles as lightly as they regard ours, and would be just as ready as now to make money therefrom, there is nothing further that can well be said on that head. The sorrowful part of the story is, however, that such a multitude of Britishers should be more than ready to out-do even these harpies in anxiety to gather in every possible extra shilling at such a time.

That the British public as a whole has been self-denying and generous there is no disputing. In every part of the Empire, apart from the men who have given or have offered their very lives for Britain, countless instances can be found of men and women—and even children—who have been more than ready to give money which they could ill afford, or to give their labour in one form or another, in order that the Empire might benefit. The enormous figures reached by the Prince of Wales' Fund and kindred subscription lists, and the vast number of persons throughout the King's Dominions who are eagerly working without pay, are quite sufficient to show that the heart of the nation is right. But every flock contains its black sheep, and the number of those to be found among Britishers is quite large enough to make their compatriots feel the reverse of comfortable. This unwholesome zeal for what one might almost call blood money is not confined to any one particular grade of society; it is to be found everywhere, from the manufacturer who places prohibitive prices on the war stores which he sells to the Government, down to the working woman who opined that the war "was too good to last" and that "thirty shillings a week and no husband was like heaven," or from the miner who refuses to go back to work unless his employer pays him excess wages up to the civil servant who neglects one well-paid post under Government in order to earn a second comfortable salary at work for which he has no special gift.

Can Parliament do nothing to end all this? A few days ago the Secretary of State for the Colonies spoke of the need for all-round economy. Might it not be well if the Government would begin by putting its own house in order by a little additional overhauling of war contracts, by seeing that its servants are not allowed to earn double salaries and by fixing forthwith a rate of wage throughout Great Britain? Might it not see to it that extra heavy taxation shall fall on every man who can be proved to have profited financially by the war? Might it not deal, too, with the enormous number of instances wherein men, by steadily refusing to volunteer for active service, have stepped into the shoes of those who have so volunteered and are thus earning a much higher wage than before? It is a terrible blot on our national shield that one single undue profit should have been made at such a time as this. Surely the Government might see this and step in, without delay, to prevent the scandal's growing.

The Children's Playground.

Some few years ago we had occasion frequently to comment on the lack of facilities in Kowloon for children who deserved some better place in which to romp and play than the public thoroughfares. As a result of some practical suggestions which we throw out, the Government gave the matter its consideration and laid out quite an attractive little playing-ground along the seafront. It was nicely tarred, provided with garden seats and a matched shelter, while a number of trees were planted in the hope that one day they would grow to such dimensions as to provide shady spots during the heat and glare of summer. That the provision of this enclosed plot was appreciated was amply shown by the promptness and regularity with which it was, and still is, patronized by the little ones. It was a god-send to parents who feared for the safety of their children in allowing them to play in the streets, where they were largely at the mercy of trick cyclists, reckless rickshamen and careless truck coolies.

A Wilderness.

The place is, as we say, still in constant use, but it is very far from what it might be as an ideal playing-field. The ground is provided, but so far as we can learn there is no one in charge of it, and the result is that it is fast becoming a wilderness. The turf is badly in need of attention, many of the seats are out of place and overturned, while as for the trees—which were originally described as quick-growing shade trees—it is something of a puzzle to discover them at all. Of the four or five which have been planted only one has flourished sufficiently to peep over the top of the stout railings which have been placed round them. It is just possible that the wrong type of tree has been placed in the ground, in which case we may wait until Doomsday if we expect them to fulfil the purpose for which they were intended—and even then they will be disappointed. Perhaps the Botanical Department might see what can be done to improve matters. There is no reason that we know of why the grounds should not be made additionally attractive by the introduction of a few new features, such as are common to such places at home. At an infinitesimal expense a few loads of sand could be dumped on to the ground and made into a sand-pit for the youngsters to play in, and, similarly, a couple of see-saws might very well be added. In Shanghai, the children's playgrounds, under the control of the Municipal Council, are models of their kind. Why should not the same be said of the little spot at Kowloon? It only requires a willingness on the part of the authorities to remedy the existing defects and shortcomings and, thus to gladden the hearts of the white children across the harbour.

An Old Nuisance.

Is there no law of the Colony to deal with the miserable, filthy, maimed specimens of humanity which one meets at almost every wharf and turn bagging for ships? There probably is, but of one thing we are quite certain—it is seldom put into force. Yesterday, in the height of the day, during the tiffin-hour, anyone passing along Queen's Road Central could have seen—they could hardly help doing so—one of those repulsive individuals squatting down on the pavement begging of passers-by. He was busy displaying a portion of an arm and a leg which was covered in sores and bandages. The sight was a perfectly sickening one. Cannot a campaign be started to rope some of these gentry in and to place them out of the sight of the public? Here is a very good chance for some of our Police Reserve members to distinguish themselves and, at the same time, to remove a public nuisance.

DAY BY DAY.

CONSCIENCE HAS NO MORE TO DO WITH GALLANTRY THAN IT HAS WITH POLITICS.—Sheridan.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 57; sunshiny.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 60; sunshiny.

The Mails.
Australian Mail.—Due per s.s. St. Albans Nov. 27.
Siberian Mail.—Due to-day per s.s. Anhui.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/10 11/16.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 58th anniversary of the death of General Sir Henry Havelock.

To-morrow's Parades.
Police Reserve.—All N.C.O.s, with rifles; 5.30 p.m.
Volunteer Reserve.—Recruits; 5.15 p.m.

Another Letter Carrier Fined.
At the Police Court, this morning a fine of \$10 was imposed by Mr. Lindell on a man who brought eleven unstamped letters into the Colony.

Twenty-five Gamblers Arrested.
A party of 25 gamblers who were arrested at 7, St. George's Lane on the previous day, were each fined \$3 by Mr. Lindell at the Police Court this morning.

The N.Y.K.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha have taken the fine premises on the Praya formerly occupied by the Pacific Mail s.s. Co., and will be moving in as soon as the necessary alterations are completed.

Taught a Lesson.

A Constable in the Police Reserve gave evidence before Mr. Hazell at the Police Court this morning against a Chinese charged with shouting outside a brothel. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

Bijou Theatre.

The programme for to-night at the Bijou Theatre contains two very striking films: "His Phantom Friend" and "Her Lost Son." Miss Glory Taft, who has already made a bid for success at the Bijou, is introducing some more new songs at to-night's performance.

To an Anonymous Correspondent.
We have received a typewritten communication in connection with the Licensing Board. As it is unaccompanied by any covering letter or similar guarantee of good faith, and therefore does not conform to the rule observed in our office, we regret that we are unable to publish it.

More Optum Cases.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. Hazell, an Chinese was charged with having a quantity of opium unlawfully in his possession. A fine of \$20, or a month, was imposed. Another Chinese, charged with a similar offence, was fined \$10, or six weeks' imprisonment.

Raid on a Gambling Den.

Nine Chinese were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Hazell, with being concerned in a gambling den. Sergeant Wills stated that when the raid was made cards were found and also money. The keeper was fined \$150, and the other defendants were fined \$3 each.

A Striking War Drama.

A feature of the current programme at the Victoria Theatre is the three-part drama "Fascination," one of Messrs. Pathe Freres' big achievements. The story is prettily and cleverly conceived and the acting is magnificent throughout. The interest centres round the war. The film is one that all should see.

A Regular Fowl Thief.

A Chinese was described as "a regular fowl thief" by Inspector Sullivan to Mr. Hazell at the Police Court this morning. It appears that the defendant makes a regular practice of carrying in his pocket rice which he throws down for fowls, then he picks them up and takes them off. Sentence of six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks was passed.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE GOSSIPS.

And the Liars.

Quite a reasonable amount of ground is covered in the overnight and morning wires. Many of these have perforce to relate to German lies. If the Neutral nations would decide once and for all to regard every German story concerning the war as a German story, a lot of time and space might be saved. The German was, at the best of times, as handy a liar as could be found anywhere in the world—even in Manila; but, since the tide of war has shown such a definite turn against him, he has abandoned all attempts at trying to make his inventions bear even the remotest likelihood to truth. Thus today, for example, we find in the wires contradictions of stories relating to our hospital ships, to Sir John French's estimate of the enemy's losses, to mining operations in the West, and so forth. It is no use feeling angry with the poor crows who spread these yarns; they are out of heart, they know that they cannot hope to win, they have become dead to all sense of shame, so much so that they no longer feel hurt when the obviousness of their lies is pointed out to them by neutral people; every day they lose a few more men and a little more hope, and their only refuge lies in the childish occupation of endeavouring to persuade themselves that they really are making progress and that the Allies are the most unrighteous persons on the face of the earth.

In Serbia.

But lies don't win battles. All the fabrications—specious or blundering, as the case may be—will not alter the fact that Bulgaria, for instance, is meeting with more and more of the punishment which her cowardice and greed have drawn down upon her. The Serbians are not out of the wood yet, but all accounts, even those from Austrian sources, show that the Bulgarian retreat is becoming a very pronounced one, and that the problem for the Allies to solve is going to be a less difficult one than was anticipated in many quarters. Some of us may feel that it is pretty well time that they set about the solution and gave Serbia the helping hand she has waited for so patiently and bravely. When is the invasion of Bulgaria coming off? The wire received yesterday afternoon relating to the Taur's visit to Odessa seems to contain a hint. If troops and warships are being inspected at Odessa the assumption surely is that they are intended for work on the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria.

Other Matters.

In the Dardanelles there are one or two flashes of activity; just enough to show us that our men and ships are still in the vicinity. We wish we could hear of something big down there, if only because it would shut the mouths of some of the grumblers and amateur strategists who have long ago come to a decision about a subject concerning which even Kitchener himself has not, apparently, yet made up his mind. There are people who have not the faintest idea as to the geographical position of the Dardanelles, who hardly know a strait from an isthmus or a marine from a life-guard, who have no possible means of ascertaining the considerations which prompted the Imperial Government to enter upon the Gallipoli campaign—and yet who are telling us every day that the Dardanelles business is "all a mistake." In other words, while the Cabinet itself is still undecided as to the position, these wiseacres have settled the whole thing. It's all very interesting but just a tiny bit tiring. Perhaps they can also tell us what Greece is going to do. No one would be more grateful to them, in that event, than the Greeks themselves, for we are very well persuaded that Greece is hopelessly at sea as to her own intentions.

THE LICENSING BOARD.

The Recent Resignations Analysed.

With regard to the action taken by the majority of the Licensing Board, first in refusing to grant a renewal of their licences to Mr. Reichmann of the Grand Hotel, and Mr. Penater of the Peak Hotel, and, secondly, in resigning in a body upon the Executive Council reversing their decision and granting these licences, it is necessary to consider what are the powers and duties of the members of the Licensing Board appointed under our Intoxicating Liquors Ordinance.

It cannot possibly be contended that the powers of the Licensing Board are any greater than those of the Licensing Justices in England, nor that their duties differ in any material way. Statutes in force in England purport to give an absolute discretion to the Licensing Justices to grant or refuse licences, or the renewal of any licence; but just as an apparent absolute discretion vested in a Judge to do certain things only entitles him to exercise his discretion judicially, so also must the discretion given to the Licensing Justices be exercised. This was most distinctly laid down in the House of Lords in the case of Sharp v. Wakefield (1891), A.C. 173, in which Lord Halsbury, L.C., said:—"An extensive power is conferred to the Justices in their capacity as Justices to be exercised judicially; and 'discretion' means, when it is said that something is to be done within the discretion of the authorities, that that something is to be done according to the rules of reason and justice, not according to private opinion; according to law, and not humour. It is to be not arbitrary, vague, and fanciful, but legal and regular. And it must be exercised within the limit, to which an honest man competent to the discharge of his office ought to confine himself."

There are numerous kinds of objections which may properly be made to the grant or renewal of a licence, such as that a licence is not needed in the district, or that the house has been badly conducted, or is of a disorderly character, and many others, but the objections must be just and reasonable in order to be sustained. It is not for the Licensing Justices in England, or the Licensing Board here, to allow their political or private opinions as to a particular class of persons to influence them upon the application of one member of that class. They have to consider the individual applicant—whether his own past record is such that he cannot be relied upon to properly conduct the business of his house; and, if satisfied as to this, whether or not the licence, or renewal, applied for, ought fairly and reasonably to be granted to anyone at all, irrespective of a social, political or private opinion as to a particular class of persons to influence them upon the application of one member of that class. They have to consider the individual applicant—whether his own past record is such that he cannot be relied upon to properly conduct the business of his house; and, if satisfied as to this, whether or not the licence, or renewal, applied for, ought fairly and reasonably to be granted to anyone at all, irrespective of a social, political or private opinion as to a particular class of persons to influence them upon the application of one member of that class.

Most British subjects in the Colony doubtless sympathize to a very large extent with the views held and expressed by the Licensing Board as to the granting of licences to persons of alien enemy nationality or birth, but so long as such persons are expressly exempted, by lawful authority, from the disabilities of an alien enemy, and are allowed to trade here, they cannot be considered to be "enemies." They possess as much right as do any other persons here to carry on their lawful trade; and for the Licensing Board to make a distinction between them and other persons in the Colony, and to decide to prevent them from carrying on their lawful trade, is, in effect, to reverse the decision of higher authorities whereby such persons are expressly permitted to trade. It is, in fact, to exercise a discretion arbitrarily and illegally. Under these circumstances it would seem that the Executive Council (that is to say, the Governor-in-Council) had no alternative but to overrule the refusal of the Licensing Board to renew the two licences in question. The reasons for such refusal need not necessarily have been, but were,

"SCENE" IN PEDDER STREET.

Chair Coolies Fight Over a Fare.

A sequel to a disturbance between chairmen in Pedder Street, which, by reason of the large number of Chinese who were taking part, created quite a scene, was forthcoming at the Police Court this morning when two Chinese were charged before Mr. Lindell with disorderly conduct. It appears that the two men whose chair was first in the stand began to fight with the men whose chair was second, because the second pair took a fare to which the other men thought they were entitled. Practically the whole of the men on the stand joined in the dispute and quite a free fight was in progress when several constables came hurrying to the scene, and arrested the two defendants. One of the two defendants said that although his chair was first in the stand another chair was rushed to the front when a fare came along. The other defendant said he was not fighting but trying to separate the men who were. One defendant was fined \$2 and the other \$5, and both were bound over.

JAPANESE STOWAWAYS' PLEA.

Wanted for the Japanese Army.

Two Japanese defendants charged before Mr. Hazell at the Police Court this morning, with stowing away on the Hakata Maru from Singapore to Hongkong, stated that they were required for the Japanese Army. Mr. Hazell decided that the two men should be sent to the Japanese Consul in order that enquiries could be made into the truth of their statement.

In fact, given at the time, and as such reasons were stated to be, solely, that both applicants are of German birth, and that both of them (although one is a naturalized British subject) are amenable to the laws of Germany, the Executive Council had either to do what has been done, or to not entirely unconstitutionally, and so to disregard altogether the existing British law with respect to naturalized persons, and also to set at naught the grant to the one applicant of a licence to trade here. This being so, it is obvious that the resignation, en bloc, of the unofficial members of the Licensing Board, as a result of their having acted *ultra vires*, cannot be justified.

We do not wish it to be understood for one moment that we have any sympathy whatsoever with the Huns, or that we consider that a person of German birth should not be regarded otherwise than jealously, whether or not he has obtained Letters of Naturalisation as a British subject. But what we do wish understood is that, while the law exists as at present, an alien who has obtained such Letters of Naturalisation may no longer be looked upon as an alien. And, if a person of alien enemy birth is expressly licensed by competent authority to reside and carry on his trade in a British Dominion, a Justice of the Peace is no more able to, in effect, cancel that licence than is a County Court judge to reverse the decision of the Court of Appeal. Whether a certificate of Naturalisation should ever have been granted to one German, and a licence to trade, etc., to another, is a matter which it is quite outside the scope of the powers of the Licensing Board to deal with, but one in respect of which comments only could be made. All that the members of that Board had to consider at their last meeting with regard to the applicants personally, was whether or not they, and the houses conducted by them, were of good character, so far as this was then ascertained. Any other questions relative to these applicants, or either of them, at any time cropping up, should be left to be considered by other authorities, to whom, if desired, representations may be made.

YUNNAN.

Some of Its Possibilities.

A Hongkong Gentleman's Interesting Impressions.

[Below we give the first instalment of an article on possibilities of Yunnan, which has been specially written for the Telegraph by a local gentleman who has recently paid a visit to the Province. The article, which will be continued in subsequent issues, should be read with deep interest.]

Introductory.

In dealing with this Province of China it is difficult not to cover ground which is already familiar to many people; but in order to present, as far as possible, a uniform picture, and to arrange one's facts in an orderly fashion, the writer feels bound to recapitulate to a certain extent.

It is probable that few people are aware how easy and comparatively inexpensive it is to reach Yunnan-Fu, the capital of the Province. By the subsidised mail steamers which go direct to Haiphong, calling only with mails at Fort Bayard, the port of Kwong Chau Wan, it is possible to reach Haiphong in 48 hours. There are three good trains daily from Haiphong to Hanoi, which may be taken as the base for the journey to Yunnan-Fu. Travellers need not, therefore, unless they are pressed for time, be greatly exercised in mind as to the length of their stay in Haiphong. It is not within the scope of these articles to deal with Tonkin or the French line of railway leading to the Yunnanese frontier. Suffice it to say that one should be able to sleep at Loakay on the third night away from Hongkong, if one is anxious to do so.

The railway through Tonkin to the Yunnanese frontier will inevitably crop up from time to time and these articles only call for a cursory notice at this period.

In estimating the time required to reach Yunnan-Fu, it is assumed that the state of affairs is normal, for during certainly two months of the year, July and August, both Yunnan and Tonkin suffer from an excessive rainfall and heavy floods in consequence are prevalent in Southern Tonkin. The result has been that nearly every year there are extensive "washouts" in the delta of the Red River, and a number of landslides and washouts on the Yunnanese section of the line.

It was the writer's experience to pass over both lines at the worst period of an exceptionally bad year. The Red River rose such a height that large sections of the line were washed out near Hanoi, while near the station at Victor the river appeared to have taken charge and carried away a large embankment.

It would be difficult to praise sufficiently, or highly enough, the untiring devotion and energy of the engineers and officials of the line, and their organisation which enabled them in a very few days to transport passengers as far as Loakay over some very unpleasant breaks; and in four or five weeks practically to restore the whole of the line to its original working efficiency, was marvellous.

Through Tonkin one rises gradually from the sea level following the course of the Red River to its junction with the Nam Ti, at Loakay. To those unacquainted with Indo-China, the journey is full of interest, lying for the most part through tropical jungle and rice-fields.

Arrived at Loakay, one sleeps the night at a comfortable hotel preparatory to the early morning start across the Nam Ti Bridge into Yunnan. Those who have visited Wuchow and have seen the junction of the Fu Ho with the West River would see a remarkable resemblance to the junction of the Nam Ti and Red Rivers.

At Loakay there is a French Consulate, where it is advisable to obtain a renewal of one's passport in order to get a Chinese pass from the authorities at Ho Keon which is in Yunnan across the River. We have now arrived at the Yunnan Frontier.

The first item which has to be taken into consideration in estimating the possibilities of any country is the question of com-

munications. In Yunnan these are threefold, by rail, road and water. Seeing that in many respects the existing railway is the main artery of the province, and the projected railways may prove of such vast importance to the future of the country it may not be amiss to give a brief description of the existing line.

This runs from the Tonkin frontier to Yunnan Fu, which is the capital of the province. Yunnan itself consists very largely of a series of plateaux of varying sizes lying at a high altitude among ranges of mountains. The engineering feat of constructing this line was one of great difficulty.

To the ordinary mind the scenery is so tremendous, so awe-inspiring, that as one crawls slowly into the great mountain through tunnels and over trestle-bridges that are monuments of engineering skill, one almost forgets what must have been the struggles and endeavours of the pioneers who planned and built the line, in the contemplation of the great works of Nature.

To rapscallion over scenery is not one of the writer's strong points, and the object of these articles is to discuss the possibilities of Yunnan; but for sheer grandeur and majestic beauty, this line must be one of the most remarkable in the world. It frames, at present, the only available link with the sea via Tonkin. There are the following distinct drawbacks:

In the first place, the gauge is one metre; and this differs from nearly all the existing lines in China; and in the event (to be discussed later) of connection being made, west with Burmah, and east with Canton, this will prove a serious difficulty.

In the second place, the carriages are not well designed but this is probably owing to the narrowness of the gauge.

Thirdly, the lighting system is so bad that it may be said to be non-existent; and when the train is delayed and the journey continues under sunset the darkness in the first class carriages is Cimmerian. There is ordinarily no night travelling. This, the writer is told, will be remedied in the near future.

The last and most serious drawback is the nature of the soil and the climatic conditions in July and August.

Since the opening of the line, these two months have been the occasion of very serious washouts and landslides throughout the whole length of the line.

The writer has seen what it entails on the engineers and officials and he has nothing but unbounded admiration and unstinted praise for the literally heroic work performed by them. It seems at first sight the struggle of pygmies against the gods, but somehow, rain how it may, let all the rocks in Yunnan fall on the devoted line, "impavidum ferient ruinae"—our dauntless engineer, sleepless perhaps for nights, on his lorry is always on the spot, organising, blasting (in more senses than one) making new roads, and laying fresh rails. To see it is to admire.

But this dislocation of traffic for the best part of two months is a serious matter.

For the moment, however, we will assume that this does not exist and the artery is unsevered.

The line is entirely under French control; and the Chinese have no jurisdiction upon it and the adjacent conceded lands.

This is in many ways for the best but it means that the freight is a monopoly; and monopolies are bad.

It is perfectly certain that the line would collapse permanently under Chinese control. If one looks at the maps of the Province (of which maps Captain Davies' map and the French official maps are probably the best) it will be seen that as far as the 101st kilometre the line follows the Namti River. From this point to Si-Eal, the climb is over the watershed dividing the rivers of Indo-China from those of China proper. One is now at an altitude of over 4,000 feet above sea level; and everything is changed. Bamboos, bananas, peaches, and the exuberant flora of the Tropics drop behind, and the sight and smell of Northern flora gladden the traveller.

The only persistent features are the fields of rice. From Kokon or thereabouts after a steep climb we run down to the first of the

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C.W. Beckwith R.N., at the Marine Court, this morning, Acting Lance Sergeant George Dyke charged Ng Loung, boat woman, with unlawfully moving about the Harbour during prohibited hours on the 23rd inst. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

Crown Sergeant Wong Kwong-tin (Reserve), charged Chong Tin-sang, master of steam launch Obay Sang, with unlawfully carrying 37 passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence, in the Harbour on the 21st inst. Defendant was fined \$100, or, in default, two months' hard labour.

Yunnan plateau, that of Milati, where there is a big smelting plant, built and constructed by a German firm to deal with the metals in which this part of the Province is so rich.

From Milati the line keeps a high level; and with a climb on is at Dragon Noir, one of the two stations for Mongtse which is the commercial capital of the Province.

(To be Continued.)

ARE YOU CRUMPLED UP

with rheumatism? Then these words are your salvation. Perhaps you have been told, that you cannot be cured.

There are thousands who have been told that before you.

They tried LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM rubbed it on to the aching parts, the swellings, the twitching drawn up hands and limbs. It stopped the pain. A few more applications and they grew daily better until a complete cure was effected. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM cures at all times. It is never too late to begin.

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Agents for Hongkong.

Messrs A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R. NOTICE

Magistracy. No. 508.—It is hereby notified that a meeting of the Licensing Board will be held in the Council Chamber at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, the 6th day of December, 1915, for the purpose of considering the following applications under the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, viz:—

From one J. Witchell for a Publican's Licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on the premises No. 5 Des Voeux Road Central under the sign "King Edward Hotel."

From one Jane Howard for a Restaurant Adjunct Licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on the premises No. 16 Des Voeux Road Central under the sign "Alexandra Café."

From one Donald M. Goodall for a Restaurant Adjunct Licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on the premises No. 14 Des Voeux Road Central under the sign "Café Wiseman."

Notification No. S. 270 of the 12th November, 1915, is hereby cancelled.

G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary to the Licensing Board, Hongkong, 22nd November, 1915.

G. R. NOTICE

No. 509.—It is hereby notified that by command of His Excellency the Governor, and pursuant to Section 10 of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, (Ordinance No. 9 of 1911), an Election by the Justices of the Peace of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Licensing Board during the absence of Mr. Augustus Shelton Hooper and of two Justices of the Peace to serve on the Board for the period of three years vice the Honourable Mr. Edbert Anagar Hewett, C.M.G., and Mr. Chaloner Granville Alabaster resigned, will take place at the Land Office, Supreme Court, on Friday, the 3rd day of December, 1915, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The only person entitled to vote at the Election are the Justices of the Peace. The election will be conducted in accordance with the Rules published in the Government Gazette dated 7th January, 1910. Voting will commence at 4 p.m. and continue until 6 p.m. when the ballot box will be closed.

F. A. HAZELAND, Police Magistrate, Hongkong, 22nd November, 1915

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

YOU

CAN ALWAYS GET FROM US THE BEST QUALITY LOCAL

BEEF AND MUTTON

AND

AUSTRALIAN FROZEN MUTTON, LAMB, RABBITS AND HARES.

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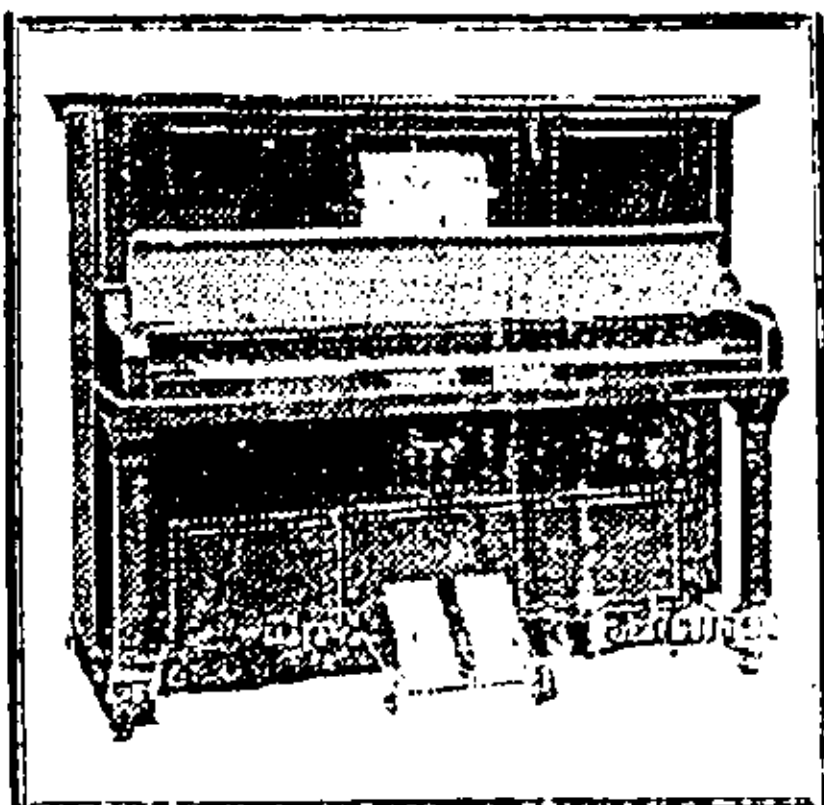
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ALL METAL ACTION, NOTHING TO BE EATEN BY INSECTS OR TO GET OUT OF ORDER.

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GRUICKSHANK'S COUGH BALSAM.

A VALUABLE REMEDY FOR COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

MARTIN'S MIXTURE.

A SPECIFIC FOR INFLUENZA, HAY FEVER, COLD IN THE HEAD. PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

THEATRE ROYAL.

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BY

ALFRED MIROVITCH

THE CELEBRATED PIANIST

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WORLD FAMOUS VIOLINIST

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Commencing at 9.20 p.m.

Prices as usual.

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DRESS SHIRTS.

ALL FITTED WITH FLAT SETTING CUFFS. \$3.50 each 6 for \$19.50 \$4.50 each 6 for \$25.50

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IN QUARTER SIZES.

LATEST STYLES.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists

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NEW OVERCOATING IN FLEECE WOOL

LIGHT IN WEIGHT YET

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PRICES MODERATE

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Royal Blend Whisky

Fit for a Prince



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Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
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32, WATER STREET, MANILA: Manila Hotel.TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
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taining sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the
World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	6th Dec.	11th Dec.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring
a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.
Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-
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Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for
Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Nov. 10, 1915.

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HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
WEDNESDAY, 24th NOVEMBER.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 25th NOVEMBER.

8.00 a.m. Fatshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Honam. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night Steamer..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Taishan. Tons 2006. | s.s. Sui Tai Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 28th NOVEMBER.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF
at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on
Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the
Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA
NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by
electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor)
Opposite the Blake Pier

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination:	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	<i>Satori Maru</i> Capt. B. Kon <i>Kamo Maru</i> Capt. Shimidzu	T. 20,000 {THURS., 2nd Dec., at noon. T. 16,000 {THURS., 16th Dec., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	<i>Aki Maru</i> Capt. Nona <i>Tamba Maru</i> Capt. Nagasawa	T. 12,500 {TUES., 30th Nov., at noon. T. 12,500 {TUES., 14th Dec., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	<i>Tango Maru</i> Capt. Soyeda <i>Nikko Maru</i> Capt. Takeda	T. 13,500 {TUES., 14th Dec., at 4 p.m. T. 9,600 {FRI., 14th Jan., at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	<i>Tosa Maru</i> Capt. Takano	T. 12,000 {FRIDAY, 3rd Dec.
BOMBAY via Singa- pore, Malacca and Colombo	<i>Kirin Maru</i> Capt. Sasaki	T. 8,000 {FRIDAY, 26th Nov.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	<i>Wakasa Maru</i> Capt. Itsuno	T. 12,500 {THURSDAY, 25th Nov.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	<i>Hakata Maru</i> Capt. Kawashima	T. 12,500 {WEDNESDAY, 24th Nov.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	<i>Nikko Maru</i> Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 {MON., 13th Dec., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	<i>Mishima Maru</i> Capt. Wada	T. 16,000 {TUES., 30th Nov., at 10 a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" " Return " 900.	" " Return " 825.
" 2nd Single " 400.	" 2nd Single " 360.
" " Return " 605.	" " Return " 550.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0	
" " " " Montreal £60.3.0	
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.	
" " " " 1st Return £37.10.—	
To Sydney, 1st Single £40.	To Melbourne 1st Single £41.
" 1st Return 272.	" 1st Return £73.16/—
To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150.	To Kobe 1st Return \$135.
" 2nd " \$ 90.	" 2nd " \$ 85.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	<i>Sungkiang</i>	25th Nov. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	<i>Shantung</i>	25th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	<i>Anhui</i>	28th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	<i>Chenan</i>	28th Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	<i>Chinhua</i>	30th Nov. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 24th November, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnight Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tilmanock	In port	27th Nov.	27th Nov.	JAVA
Tilmanock	BATAVIA	24th Nov.	30th Nov.	SHANGHAI
Tilmanock	JAVA & BATAVIA	29th Nov.	6th Dec.	JAPAN
Tilmanock	MANILA & 2nd Dec.			JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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Telephone No. 1574

York Building. [15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	30th November.
Shinyo Maru	(Cargo steamer)	10th December.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	14th December.
Shinyo Maru	(Cargo steamer)	23rd December.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	28th December.
Kiyo Maru	17,200 - 15 knots	8th January.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 17 knots	15th January.
Chiyu Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	25th January.
Taiyo Maru	8,000 - 14 knots	3rd March.

* Cargo only.

† Via Manila Omitting Shanghai.

** Proceeding to South America Ports.

First Class to London.....	£71.10.	Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....	£50.	" " £96.10.
" " " San Francisco	£45.	" " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-
ARIES etc.ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of
charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES,
SALINA CRUZ PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUITOS and VALPARAISO. THENCE
BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Kiyo Maru	17,200 - 15 knots	8th January.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	27th Nov.	29th Nov. 10 a.m.
St. Albans	18th Dec.	14th Dec. 11 a.m.
Empire	7th Jan.	3rd Jan. "
Eastern		3rd Jan. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring
a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the
Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers.
Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	A. F. Stewart	FRI. 26th Nov. at 2 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	TUES. 30th Nov. at 2 p.m.
Haitan	J. S. Thomson	FRI. 3rd Dec. at 2 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near
Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

No Responsibility for Losses due
to Panama Landfall.New York, September 15th.—
Judge Charles M. Hough in the
Federal District Court yesterday
sustained the contentions of the
Government in the Admiralty suit
for \$800,000 damages brought
by the Pacific Mail Steamship
Company, as owner of the liner
Newport, against the Panama
Railroad Company. On the after-
noon of August 17th, 1912, a piece
of the bulkhead, 230 feet long, of
Lumber Dock No. 2 at Balboa,
Canal Zone, collapsed, carrying
with it into the water about 18,000
tons of earth and two electric
cranes. The steamship Newport
fully loaded and ready for a return
trip to this port, was lying along-
side the bulkhead at the time. The
electric cranes, toppling upon the
vessel, caused it to sink, and it
was two months before the boat
was raised by wreckers. On the
claim that the bulkhead was im-
properly constructed originally,
that the piling had become
rotten and weakened because
of dredging, attacks of
marine worms and the action
of sea water, the Pacific Mail
Steamship Company asked for the
\$800,000 damages to cover the
cost of raising the Newport, re-
pairs to the vessel, loss of cargo,
and loss of the vessel's earnings
during the time she was below
water and undergoing repairs.
Judge Hough held that it had
been affirmatively shown at the
trial that the collapse of the
dock was a true slide for which
no one has asserted that there is
either remedy or method of
ascertaining its imminence.Calcutta Dock Traffic.
Thereport on the port of Calcutta
states that during the year 1,160
vessels were berthed at the docks,
of which 103 were government
transports, as compared with 1,220
vessels in the previous year. The
outstanding feature of the Dock
traffic was the heavy importations
of Burma rice, which at the docks
alone exceeded those of the
previous year by more than
300,000 tons. All the other
main items of the Dock traffic,
with the exception of tea in which
there was a satisfactory increase
of 10,000 tons, show a marked
falling off. Imports of sugar
from Java fell from 350,000 tons
in 1913-14 to 193,000 tons in
1914-15. Exports of wheat and
seeds amounted to only 273,000
tons, the lowest since 1908-09.
Shipments of baled jute which
had fallen from 469,000 tons in
1912-13 to 364,000 tons in 1913-14,
show a further decline of 70,000
tons due to the closing of the
Continental markets. Exports
of hides and skins show a decrease
of 33 per cent. for the same rea-
son. The principal loss was in
coal shipments which fell from
over 3 million to less than 2-2/3
million tons, in spite of the fact
that 38 vessels were loaded for
Government, the traffic for the
west of India being diverted from
the sea to the all-rail route owing
to the abnormal state of the traffic
of the docks, export and import,
amounted to over 600,000 tons.Tandjong Priok Harbour.
The annual report on the har-
bour at Tandjong Priok for 1914
shows that ground rents brought
in f. 90,826.52 as against f.
74,279.50 in 1913. The hire of
harbour material realised f. 63,-
712.34 as against f. 12,594.50 the
year preceding. Wharfage dues
amounted to f. 264,885.50, an in-
crease of close on sixteen thousand
guineas over that in 1913. The
total expenditure amounted to f.
1,032,358. The low figures above
given are attributed to the decrease
in the number of vessels calling at
the harbour as a result of the war.
Tandjong Priok was visited by
387 mercantile vessels which
called there 1,687 times. The
total gross tonnage of these vessels
amounted to 5,139,888, and the
net tonnage 3,172,650. Other
vessels visiting Priok consisted
of fifteen government steamers
which used the harbour 117 times,
fourteen vessels of the Royal
Dutch Marine which called
seventy times, and six foreign
warships. The wharf was used
2,619 times. The total value of
goods and specie imported into
Priok during the year under re-
view amounted to f. 73,435,776,
and those exported to f. 65,038,-
092. These figures show a re-
markable decrease over those of
1911, 1912, and 1913.—Straits
Times.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Fri., 26th Nov. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Fri., 26th Nov. at noon
S'PORE, Pang & Ocutta	Suisang	Fri., 26th Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 27th Nov. at 3 p.m.
HONGKONG & Haiphong	Loksang	Tues., 30th Nov. at 8 a.m.
S'HAJ, Kobe & Moji	Fooksang	Tues., 30th Nov. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN via W'wei	Cheongsang	Fri., 3rd Dec. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 4th Dec. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Laisang	Thur., 9th Dec. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Duta, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.



R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice

HOMEWARD.

For Steamer. Date of Departure.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

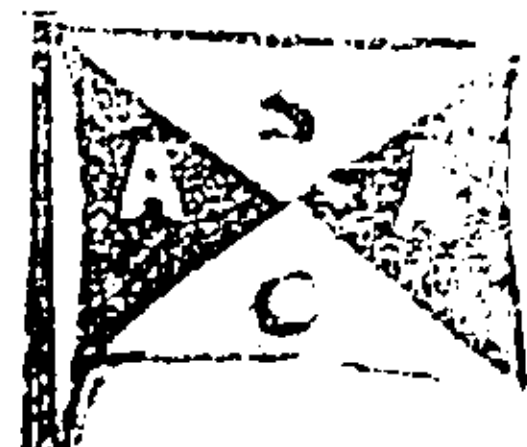
Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.).

The s.s. "VAN SPILBERGEN."

By this steamer a fourweekly service is maintained between HONGKONG and BELAWAN DELI (MEDAN) via SWATOW.

Next departure from Hongkong on or about 28th November 1915.

The s.s. "S JACOB."

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG and SINGAPORE via AMOY and SWATOW.

Next departure from Hongkong on or about 7th December 1915.

These vessels have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.
Agents.York Building Tel. 1574 & 1575.
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1915.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	V.D.L. Clotat	M. M.	27. Nov.
London & M'les, via S'pore etc.	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	2. Dec.
London & Bombay	Sardinia	P. & O.	4. Dec.
London & M'les, via S'pore etc.	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	16. Dec.
London and Hull	Kito	B. L. L.	18. Dec.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via B.C. & S'tle via K'lung &c.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	30. Nov.
Victoria & Tacoma via S'hai etc.	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	30. Nov.
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	30. Nov.
Vancouver and Seattle	Koan M.	J. M. Co.	E. of Nov.
Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Inverclyde	J. M. Co.	1. Dec.
Vancouver	E. of Japan	C. P. L.	1. Dec.
Vancouver & Seattle	Monteagle	C. P. L.	8. Dec.
San F'isco via M'la & Japan &c.	Kaifuku M.	J. M. Co.	10. Dec.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14. Dec.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	14. Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	28. Dec.
San Francisco & American Ports	Persia	P. M. Co.	4. Jan.
San Francisco	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	8. Jan.
San Francisco	Arakan	J.C.J. L.	9. Jan.
San Francisco	Tjisondari	J.C.J. L.	9. Feb.
San Francisco	Ka imoen	J.C.J. L.	9. Mar.
San Francisco	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	9. Apr.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenhay	G. L. Co.	29. Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	A. O. L.	11. Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	14. Dec.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Taago M.	N. Y. K.	14. Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	3. Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Easton	G. L. Co.	3. Jan.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14. Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'pore, Penang & Calcutta	Suisang	J. M. Co.	25. Nov.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	25. Nov.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	26. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	26. Nov.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	26. Nov.
B'bay, via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	26. Nov.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Kashmir	P. & O.	27. Nov.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	27. Nov.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	28. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	30. Nov.
Shanghai	Tjiliwang	J.C.J. L.	30. Nov.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinbua	B. & S.	30. Nov.
Java	Tjimanook	J.C.J. L.	30. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	30. Nov.
C'bo via S'pore, Pang & R'goon	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	3. Dec.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	4. Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Athos	M. M.	13. Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13. Dec.
Mauritius and South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25. Jan.
Shanghai	Tjisondas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

The s.s. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN."

will be despatched from Hongkong at noon on
Wednesday 1st December,

FOR VANCOUVER via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.

For passage fares, freight rates etc., please apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK,
Gen'l. Traffic Agent,
Hongkong.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

The s.s. "MONTEAGLE."

will be despatched from Hongkong at noon on

Wednesday 8th December,

FOR VANCOUVER via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.

For Passage fares, freight rates, etc., please apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK,
Gen'l. Traffic Agent,
Hongkong.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will sail from Hongkong on March 10, 1916.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU sailed for San Francisco on the 15th October at noon. This vessel will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco via usual ports of call on Tuesday the 28th Dec. at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. TAIYUAN left Sydney for Hongkong, via usual Australian and Philippine Ports, on the 10th instant and may be expected to arrive on or about 6th December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

From	Expected	Will Leave	For
Arakan	JAVA 7th Jan., 1916	9th Jan. 1916	San F'isco.
Tjisondari	JAVA 7th Feb., "	9th Feb., "	do
Karimoon	JAVA 7th Mar., "	9th Mar., "	do
Tjikembang	JAVA 7th Apr., "	9th Apr., "	do

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Common Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada."

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE

TO SAIL

FOR VANCOUVER & SEATTLE.

The s.s. "KAIFUKU MARU."

about the 10th December.

For freight and particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th Nov., 1915.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer

LONDON & GLASGOW... City of Bombay
LONDON & HULL... Kioto

Sails.

24th November
18th December.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight, and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton.
Hongkong, 27th Oct. 1915.

JAVA-PACIFIC LYN.

Regular Monthly Service between

JAVA, MAKASSAR, MANILA, HONGKONG
AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Sailing Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	From	Expected	Will Leave	For
Arakan	JAVA	7th Jan., 1916	9th Jan. 1916	San F'isco.
Tjisondari	JAVA	7th Feb., "	9th Feb., "	do
Karimoon	JAVA	7th Mar., "	9th Mar., "	do
Tjikembang	JAVA	7th Apr., "	9th Apr., "	do

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Common Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Building

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT CENTRAL SPACING	SLIP OF TIDE	SWAYED	SEATS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	200'	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	200'	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Private Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	200'	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
SAI KONG						
Commercial Dock	200'	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
ARABIAN	200'	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Private Dock	200'	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Private Dock	200'	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock Hongkong

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON
Telephone No. 1 K.TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 20 Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1915

DEATH OF THE HON. MR. E. A. HEWETT.

PASSES AWAY AT THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

A PROMINENT CAREER IN THE FAR EAST.

It is with deep regret that we have to chronicle the death of the Honorable Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., F.R.G.S., Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company in Hongkong, which took place at 2.40 p.m. to-day after a very short illness. The news of his death, which was circulated shortly after the death, came as a great shock to his many friends in the Colony, as he had been about tending to his business and other interests, up to as late as Saturday last, when so we are informed at the office, he was last at business. The cause of death was malaria complications, following influenza. The deceased gentleman was removed to the Government Civil Hospital last night, when everything possible was done for him, but he passed away at the time stated.

The late Mr. Hewett was one of the most familiar figures in the Colony, and he had won for himself, by the prominent part he played in public affairs, a very large measure of popularity. A member of the Executive and Legislative Councils and the Sanitary Board, and as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce for very many years, he put in an enormous amount of public work in the interests of the Colony, and he was fearless and outspoken in his utterances. In his private life, he did a deal of good work on behalf of the poor and suffering, by whom he will long be remembered.

The deceased gentleman, who was born on September 5, 1830, was the second son of the late Sir George J. R. Hewett, Bart., of the Old Hall, Netherseale, Leicestershire. Owing to the state of his health, which was by no means robust in his earlier days, Mr. Hewett was educated mainly by private tutors. At the age of seventeen, he joined the Peninsular and Oriental service at their head office in London, and, two years later, came to Hongkong. That would be about 1830. He acted as agent for the Company in Shanghai for seven years, at Yokohama for two years, and at Kobe for six months. For the remainder of his service with the Company he was at Hongkong and had the superintendence of the whole of the Company's traffic in the Far East, from Peking to Yokohama.

Naturally, after such a long stay in the East, all his interest centred round the place where he was engaged and as a natural result he was a close follower of public affairs. He was a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council for four years from 1897 to 1901, occupying the chair for two years. During the trying period of the Boxer rising, entire confidence was reposed in him by the whole community and he achieved a high reputation as an organizer and administrator. Throughout the whole of that anxious period he made extensive preparations for the defence of the town. The "fleet" had sailed north and there were about twelve thousand whites and half a million Chinese under his charge. As Civil Commandant of the Volunteers, he enrolled the able-bodied men and soon had a force of twelve hundred men under arms. He organized the first company of Japanese volunteers that had ever been raised outside of Japan, and the

highest encomiums were passed upon him by both the naval and the military authorities. For these services, and for the work he did for the Navy and the Army, he received the English medal for China, the fourth Class Sacred Treasure of Japan and the Iron Crown of Austria, and was decorated as Knight of the Orange-Nassau of Holland. For several years he served on the committee of the Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai and made two special visits to Peking in 1901 as a special representative of the Chamber in order to urge upon the diplomatic body the necessity for pushing forward the work in connection with the conservation of the Whangpoo River—a work of vital importance to the prosperity of the town. Mr. Hewett took the greatest interest in this scheme and urged its importance in and out of season during the whole of his residence in Shanghai. As the result of his efforts, a special committee was formed, consisting of the English, German, American, French, and Dutch Ministers. They discussed the whole of the question with Mr. Hewett present as the Chamber's representative and eventually his proposals were adopted and embodied in the Peace Protocol of 1901. The scheme was not carried out, owing to the Chinese opposition, but now the Chinese themselves have done the work, with Chinese labour entirely, at their own expense, under the supervision of a Dutch engineer.

Almost immediately after his arrival in Hongkong, Mr. Hewett was elected Vice-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. On April 28, he was appointed one of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, and immediately afterwards His Excellency the Governor appointed him to one of the two seats for unofficial members on the Executive Council. In addition to holding these offices, Mr. Hewett was for many years a member of the Sanitary Board and in 1904 he was chosen by the Government to act as chairman to the Commission appointed to enquire into the administration of the Public Health and Buildings regulations.

Mr. Hewett's active interest in all that concerned the Colony was unabated to the very last; and, only a week or so ago, at the Licensing Sessions, he spoke forcibly on certain disputed points. At the last meeting of the Sanitary Board, he discussed the water carriage system at some length. He pointed out, among other things, that, despite the extra money which the Board had spent, there was still a shortage of water owing to a mistake on the part of the Government. Mr. Hewett was at all times fearless in his criticism of the authorities and, whether at the Sanitary Board or in the Legislative Council, he was thoroughly outspoken and showed that he realised, as few of his predecessors and contemporaries have done, the necessity for an Unofficial Member's confronting the Government on points that concern the ratepayers' welfare.

One of his most recent speeches was that delivered in Council on the introduction of the Colony's Budget. He then agreed that this was a moment when rigid economy should be practised; at the same time discussing the suspension of the work in connection with the

TO-DAY'S WEDDING.

Mr. W. A. J. Cooper—Miss Shaw.

A pretty wedding, and one in which the contracting parties are well-known in the Colony, was solemnised at the Cathedral this afternoon in the presence of a large number of friends. The bridegroom was Mr. William Alfred John Cooper, who is a Land Surveyor in the Public Works Department, the bride being Miss Shaw, sister of Mrs. H. A. Lammer. It will be remembered by old residents in the Colony that the bride's father was formerly manager of the Cotton Mills here.

The bride was given away by Mr. H. A. Lammer. She carried a beautiful bouquet of white flowers, and was attended by little Miss Annie Miller as bridesmaid and Master Alfred Lammer as page. The bridesmaid carried a large bouquet of mauve flowers, Mrs. Lammer's bouquet being of pale blue flowers. The church was nicely decorated with palms, white chrysanthemums and other white flowers, the chancel looking quite pretty. Mr. H. Handley Pegg acted as best man.

The Rev. Copley Moyle officiated, and the organist, Mr. Denman Fuller, rendered suitable voluntaries both before and after the service. After the ceremony a reception was held at Mr. and Mrs. Lammer's residence, Marion, The Peak, after which the happy couple left for Taipo and Canton, where the honeymoon is being spent.

The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of numerous and costly presents.

Yaumati Typhoon Refuge etc. He dealt too, with the question of the purchase of moorings. This he thought unnecessary, and he moved an amendment that the two items relating thereto should be deleted from the estimate for next year, for he was strongly of opinion that the taking over of the moorings by the Government "would incur a considerable expenditure by the Colony and also an annual charge upon the shipping."

Speaking with regard to the grant to German charities, Mr. Hewett said that as soon as possible, steps should be taken to change the names and staffs and that the charities should, once and for all, become those of Hongkong and not of the Lutheran missionaries. The following biographical details are taken from "Who's Who":—Hewett, E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., F.R.G.S., Superintendent of P. and O. S. N. Company, Hongkong; J. P. Unofficial member of Executive and Legislative Councils of Hongkong; Member of Sanitary and Medical Boards; Chairman of Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce; 5 Sept. 1890; 2nd a. of Sir G. I. R. Hewett, 3rd Bart.; 1893, Ruth Jeannette, (d. 1912); 2nd d. of late Quilton M. Kendrick, New York. Resided formerly in Shanghai, China; Member Committee of Shanghai Chamber of Commerce; Member of Municipal Council, 1897-1901; Chairman, 1900-1901; represented Chamber of Commerce at Peking when Peace Protocol, 1901, was drawn up in order to discuss Conservancy of Shanghai River; Chairman of Commission appointed by Governor of Hongkong to consider the Public Health and Building Ordinances, 1906-7; holds China War medal, 1900; 3rd Class Iron Cross of Austria; 4th Class Sacred Treasure of Japan; Knight of Orange-Nassau of Holland.

The funeral takes place to-morrow, passing the Monument at about 5 p.m.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of November 24, 1914.

German Submarine Accounted For.

A British patrol vessel rammed the German submarine U 18 off the north coast of Scotland to-day. An hour later the submarine was seen on the surface flying the white flag, and she foundered as the destroyer Garry arrived. The latter rescued 26 of the crew. Only one was drowned.

British Aeroplanists' Daring Feat.

Squadron Commander Briggs, Flight Commander Babington and Flight Lieutenant Sippe flew from France to the Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen. They descended to within close range, under a heavy fire from guns, quick-fires and rifles, and threw bombs. Commander Briggs was shot down, wounded, and taken to hospital as a prisoner; the others returned safely to France. Although the flying machines were damaged by gunfire, the officers reported positively that all their bombs reached their objective, doing serious damage to the factory.

No Tax Complaints.

In the House of Commons, the Hon. Mr. E. S. Montagu referred to the total absence of complaint on account of the new taxes. "We had reason to be proud," he said, "of the manner wherein all classes met the sudden call, and this augured well for our success."

German Press Campaign Recalls.

The German Press Bureau is beginning to realise the ineffectiveness of the German press campaign. The Berliner Tageblatt and the Cologne Gazette alike seem to understand that the German campaign has merely tended to alienate the sympathy of neutrals.

Only Twenty-Six of De Wet's Rebels Left.

The loyalist troops are hotly pursuing the rebel leader De Wet and twenty-five men, who are all that now remain of his commando.

CARRYING A FIREARM.

An Excuse Which Would Not Do.

An ancient-looking revolver and a long, rusty knife were produced in Court this morning when a Chinese was charged before Mr. Lindell with being in unlawful possession of the weapons. He was also charged with being found on premises for an unlawful purpose.

A Chinese constable said he saw the defendant sitting in a doorway at 2 a.m. and on asking him what he was doing he said he was only sitting there to rest. Witness attempted to search the defendant, and a fight ensued. A plain-clothes constable came to witness's assistance and on searching the defendant he found the knife. Defendant then volunteered the statement that he had a small firearm wrapped in cloth and hidden in a steam roller which was close by.

Defendant's story was that the weapons were useless, and he had brought them on shore for his younger brother to be repaired. He did not know that to carry such things in Hongkong was illegal.

Mr. Lindell said that an armed robbery seemed to be defendant's game. For being found on enclosed premises defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour, and for carrying the firearm he was fined \$100, or six weeks' hard labour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

CHINESE PERFUMS.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—Having passed Hongkong recently, my attention was attracted by a perfumer-shop where I got a few bottles of yellowish scent at \$1.00 per bottle in a nice, fancy, paper box for my lady friends.

To my great disappointment, I am given to understand that when a few drops of the scent is sprinkled on any white linen or silk they remain yellow until the second wash from the washer-men.

The fact is that things Chinese are absolutely for the use of the Chinese, and as Hongkong is a big market and storehouse for "Kam-san-teng," one has to be very careful about his purchases in Hongkong.

Yours etc.
THE DISGUSTED.
Waichow, November 20, 1915.

THE LICENSING BOARD.

Pending Election by Justices of the Peace.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary issued yesterday afternoon contained the following notification:—

"It is hereby notified that by command of His Excellency the Governor, and pursuant to Section 10 of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, (Ordinance No. 9 of 1911), an Election by the Justices of the Peace of the Justices of the Peace to serve on the Licensing Board during the absence of Mr. Augustus Shelton Hooper and of two Justices of the Peace to serve on the Board for the period of three years vice the Honourable Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., and Mr. Chaslon Grenville Alabaster resigned, will take place at the Land Office, Supreme Court, on Friday, the 3rd day of December, 1915, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon."

"The only persons entitled to vote at the Election are the Justices of the Peace."

"The election will be conducted in accordance with the Rules published in the Government Gazette dated 7th January 1910."

"Voting will commence at 4 p.m. and continue until 6 p.m. when the ballot-box will be closed."

The Board comprises two official members appointed by the Governor, two unofficial members similarly appointed, two members elected by the Justices of the Peace, and a Secretary appointed by the Governor.

Yesterday's Gazette Extraordinary also contained the following:—

It is hereby notified that a meeting of the Licensing Board will be held in the Council Chamber at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, the 6th day of December, 1915, for the purpose of considering the following applications under the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, viz.:—

From one J. W. Mitchell for a Publican's License to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on the premises No. 5 Des Voeux Road Central under the sign "King Edward Hotel."

From one Jane Howard for a Restaurant Adjunct License to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on the premises No. 16 Des Voeux Road Central under the sign "Alexandra Cafe."

From one Donald M. Goodall for a Restaurant Adjunct License to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on the premises No. 14 Des Voeux Road Central under the sign "Cafe Wiseman."

Notification No. 8, 270 of the 12th November, 1915, is hereby cancelled.

TELEGRAMS

OBITUARIES.

Admiral Rainier.

(Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph.") Received November 24.

The death is announced of Admiral John Harvey Rainier, C.B. [The late Admiral Rainier, who was born in 1847, being a descendant of the Huguenot family of Begnler, had a varied career. As Captain of the Rodney at Oreste in 1897 he commanded the English, French, Russian, Austrian and Italian force that landed and reconquered the Turkish garrison and inhabitants of Kandahar, 17 miles inland in the mountains, to the number of 3,000, from certain measures by the insurgents. He received the thanks of the British and French Governments and Colonial Governors for various services.]

Sir Allen Young.
Received November 24.

The death is announced of Sir Allen William Young, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.

[The deceased, who was born in 1830, commanded the troopship Adelaide in the Crimean War; was navigating officer of the Fox when in successful search for records of Franklin's missing ships in 1857-59, travelling 1,400 miles and discovering 380 miles of new coast; later commanded the same vessel to survey a projected route for sea via Fareo Island and Greenland; assisted the late Admiral Sheard Osborn to equip the European-Chinese Navy, and commanded the Quantung man-of-war during the Taiping Rebellion; commanded the first ship to enter the Peel Straits; and was in command of the expedition which rescued the crew of the Sira Arctic ship, which was lost in Franz Josef Sound. He held many foreign decorations.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.

F. & O. LINER ASHORE.

Refloated Without Damage.

Received November 23.

Assistance has been sent to the P. and O. liner Saleette, ashore two miles south of Suez.

The Saleette has been refloated and is undamaged.

The Saleette is now proceeding to Aden.

THE PEMBROKESHIRE.

Arrives at Las Palmas.

Received November 23.

The a.s. Pembrokehire has been refloated and has arrived at Las Palmas.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	185	182	176	188	167	180	175	151	172	181	156	180	183	169	161	160	137	148	179	169	152	189	148
Total to 23rd inst.	3,681																						
Daily average	160.04																						

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

Further Contentions for the Crown.

The extradition case concerning Hang Shui-lung, who is appealing for his release under Habeas Corpus, was proceeded with at the Full Court this morning, before the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge. The Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp), Mr. E. H. Sharpe, K.C., and Mr. F. O. Jenkin were for the Crown, whilst the fugitive, represented by Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. G. K. Ball Butten),

Mr. Jenkin proceeded to review the evidence, referring at the outset to the report of the magistrate of the Wanchai District to the Governor General of Kwangtung, upon whom Mr. Eldon Potter relied and found striking support in the case for the fugitive, to the effect that nothing could have happened at Samtochuk, because the document made no reference to what happened on the 1st of November, Mr. Jenkin said it was far from him to suggest that a communication of that kind, going from one Government Department to another, would be infallible, and that the mere fact that there was no mention in it of any murders or robberies did not preclude their Lordships from finding so, provided there were sufficient other disclosures. It would be impossible to have any formal report from the magistrate of the Wanchai District, for the reason that on that day, November 11, he was not able to go into the village of Samtochuk.

The Puisne Judge said that the magistrate, who had heard both sides of the case and all the evidence, had put on record that he disbelieved the witnesses for the Crown and believed the witnesses for the fugitive.

Mr. Jenkin proceeded to speak on the evidence given with regard to the Xu Tai ship, saying that three elders of the village had sworn that the ship existed for the last 13 years and still exists. In conclusion, Mr. Jenkin suggested that, after reviewing all the evidence very carefully, he thought their Lordships would come to the conclusion that the fact that the fugitive was a robber and murderer was proved.

Mr. Sharpe, K.C., opened his address for the Crown by saying that before he addressed their Lordships on the many points of law arising in the case he wished to say that the Crown did not seek to unduly press the case against the fugitive but at the same time, the Crown, after most careful consideration of all the evidence, thought that their Lordships ought to uphold the committal by the magistrate. Their case upon that main point was that in the magistrate's opinion there was sufficient evidence to justify a committal—that was to say, a case to be tried, and they submitted that that being so, their Lordships could not review his decision. He was going to ask them to consider a few cases which showed the extent and limitations of that Court-sitting as it was under Habeas Corpus in an action of extradition. Unless their Lordships were able to find that there was not enough evidence to justify his decision to commit, they could not review his decision.

The Pipe Fund.
We have received, too late for publication in to-day's issue, a lengthy acknowledgment of the contributions to the Fund for providing pipes for soldiers in the trenches.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1915.

THE LICENSING CONTROVERSY

The Official Correspondence.

Text of Applicants' Petitions.

The following correspondence has been sent to us from the Colonial Secretary's office this afternoon for publication:—
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 24 November, 1915.
Sir,—I am directed to transmit for favour of publication in your columns the enclosed copy of the reply of the Government to the four Un-official Members of the Licensing Board who have severed their connection with that Board, and a copy of their reply.

I am also to ask you to publish the enclosed appeal from Mr. P. O. Feuster against the decision, by a majority, of the Board to grant him a renewal of his licence of the Peak Hotel; together with a copy of the appeal made last year by Mr. F. Reichmann against the decision of the Board to renew his licence for the year 1914-1915. These petitions speak for themselves but in connection with Mr. Reichmann's I am to ask you to give publicity to the following facts:—

Mr. Reichmann is the only male German subject who was exempted from deportation by the Governor at the time that those members of the German Community who were not interned were deported and this exemption was granted at the express request of Major Lawder, Provost Marshal, endorsed by Major-General Kelly, General Officer Commanding the Troops, to whom Major Lawder's recommendation was referred.

The Executive Council gave due weight to the fact that nothing has occurred since that exemption to justify any action against Mr. Reichmann, for the members of the Council are alive to the fact that, unlike the late Un-official Members of the Licensing Board, they are bound to deal with questions of the issue of Publicans' Licences in a judicial manner and not from purely personal motives.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

The Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, November 22, 1915.
Sir,—I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant in which you and Messrs. H. W. Bird, E. A. Hewitt and U. G. Alabaster intimate that you ceased from the date quoted to be members of the Licensing Board for the reason that "the Governor has agreed to override the decision of the Licensing Board" in the matter of the licence of Messrs. Feuster and Reichmann.

2. I am to point out that the phraseology of the quotation from your letter in inverted commas is somewhat cryptic. It is however presumed that the signatories of the letter are aware that by the Ordinance under which they lately functioned the appeal of the licensees in question was to the Governor-in-Council.

3. I am also to enquire from what source the signatories who are not members of the Executive Council obtained information of the decision of the Governor-in-Council before that decision reached the licensees.

4. I am to add that due note has been made of the discourtesy of the signatories to the letter under acknowledgment in not adopting the usual course of tendering their resignations and thereby rendering possible the formation of a quorum to deal with important business, in

no way connected with the cases of Messrs. Feuster and Reichmann, which are on the agenda for the meeting of the Board summoned for to-day.—I am, etc.,
CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.
D. W. CRADDOCK, Esq.

Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1915.

Sir,
Our attention has been drawn to a letter in the public press of this morning signed by us three and another.

The publication of the said letter in the Press was made without our authority and we regret it.

We have also to acknowledge your letter of the 22nd November which we have been unable to reply to before partly because a copy of it only reached one of us this morning and partly because the sudden and severe illness of the fourth signatory has prevented a joint meeting to consider it.

Speaking for ourselves we regret that our action has been deemed discourteous. We had no intention of acting discourteously and we therefore unreservedly withdraw any expressions which may be so regarded.

Our feeling was that, finding ourselves conscientiously in disagreement with the policy of the executive and not knowing on what grounds that policy was based, we felt that our continued public opposition to a Government which we have each in our own way made every effort to serve was undesirable both in the interests of the Government and of the Colony generally.

With regard to the conclusion of paragraph 4 of your letter we would remind you that, in writing, we have in our minutes on the files of the Board urged that the meeting in question should be held at an earlier date which would have enabled us to consider the business of the Board; and that, when our suggestion on this point was not adopted, owing to the peculiar circumstances of one of the pending cases, it would not have been possible for the licensees to run out to conclude the business of the Board without legislation. As legislation was inevitable in any event it seemed that our continuing on the Board would only tend to hamper the necessary legislative action.

In reply to the third paragraph of your letter we have to state that we have made no attempt to ascertain and do not know anything that occurred in the executive council meeting two days before the letter was written. Having regard to the fact that the two days had elapsed and that a Gazette had been published in the interval we supposed when the result of the decision was made known to us that it had already been made known to the licensees and published.

We regret to learn that that was not so.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) D. W. CRADDOCK,
D. W. BIRD,
U. G. ALABASTER.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary.

To
His Excellency,
Sir Francis Henry May,
K.C.M.G.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The Honorable Petition of Paul Oscar Feuster.
Sheweth as follows:—
Whereas I am the Manager of the Peak Hotel, Victoria Gap, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, and have been acting as Manager for seven and half years last past, and have been residing in the said Colony for eleven years last past.

And Whereas the licence held by me as Hotel Keeper is an adjutant licence, expiring on the 30th day of November, 1915.

And Whereas my application for renewal of the said licence came before the Board of Licensing Justices held at the Council Chamber, Victoria, aforesaid on the 3rd day of November last past, and such application was refused, first by three votes to one, two members remaining neutral, and secondly by four votes to one, one member remaining neutral.

And Whereas no reasons were adduced for the refusal to renew such licence, and from questions then put to me the following would appear to be the cause thereof:—

1. That I am of German birth.
2. That I was convicted before a Magistrate under the Travellers Restriction Ordinance in connection with a failure to report the departure from the Peak Hotel of one Meta Darrow, a German Missoury, on the first August last.

And Whereas my loyalty to the country of my adoption has been questioned by a member of the Board of Licensing Justices, I therefore crave leave to bring the following facts to the notice of Your Excellency:—

1. As to the suggestion that I am of German birth, I was born on the 7th day of July, 1881, at Elberfeld in the Rhein Province, Prussia, in the Empire of Germany. I am 34 years of age and for the last 11 years I have continually resided in this Colony.

I obtained a certificate of Naturalization on the first day of September, 1911.

During my residence in this Colony and especially since my naturalization I have recognised and always endeavoured to fulfil my duties as a British Subject. On the 8th August, 1914, I offered my services as a Special Constable.

My application was refused, and, on the 11th August, 1914, I wrote to the Captain Superintendent of Police, through my solicitors, Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, offering to abide by any restrictions which he might desire to impose upon me by reason of my German origin, and I am and always have been willing to render such services to the Colony as lay in my power.

Towards the end of July, 1914, succeeded in arresting single-handed a madman who attacked Driver Smirke on the Peak Tramway.

As Manager of the Peak Hotel I have been able to render various services to the Police. With the exception of the one summons referred to herein I have never received any summons or been warned by the Police. In September of 1914 certain allegations relating to my German origin were published in the *Singapore Free Press*, the *Ceylon Observer*, the *Malay Mail*, and the *Corrurier de Haiphong*.

Acting upon my instructions my said solicitors took action against the said newspapers and in consequence thereof certain sums of money were received by me by way of damages and were devoted to charitable purposes.

I have also subscribed to various charitable funds, e.g. The Tobacco Fund and the Motor Ambulance Fund under the name de plume of "P.O.P." and "A Friend" respectively. I have lately offered any services, of which I am physically capable, to the Chief of the Special Police. I have on several occasions served as Jurymen at the Supreme Court.

Now therefore I humbly submit the above facts for the consideration of Your Excellency and humbly pray that my application for the renewal of my licence may be granted.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.
Dated Sixth day of November, 1915.
(Sd.) P. O. FEUSTER.

To
His Excellency
Sir Francis Henry May,
K.C.M.G.,
Governor-in-Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The humble petition of Frederick Reichmann of the Grand Hotel, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

Sheweth as follows:—
1. Your Petitioner has held a licence in respect of the above-named Grand Hotel since 1909.

2. On the 4th day of November, 1914, your petitioner applied to the Licensing Board for a renewal of the said licence, but such application was refused.

3. Your petitioner believes that the reason for the refusal of his said application is that he was born in Germany, and that, were it not for the facts hereinafter set forth, (which facts were evidently unknown to all the members of the Board) he might be deemed to be an alien enemy.

4. Although your petitioner was born in Germany, he left that country in the year 1897 with a fixed intention of never returning thereto, either for the purpose of serving for an allotted time in the German army as is required by German law of German subjects, or for any other purpose whatsoever.

5. In consequence of your petitioner having carried out his intention not to return to Germany, it is impossible for him to set foot in German territory without incurring heavy risks; and it has further been rendered so impossible for him either to return to Germany or to associate with German subjects in consequence of the fact that he has frequently expressed very strong views in the hearing or to the knowledge of German subjects in favour of Great Britain and against Germany in the present crisis.

6. In the year 1912, your petitioner applied to this Government for Letters of Naturalisation as a British subject, but was unable to obtain the same having regard to the fact that he had not then resided for a period of five years in this Colony.

7. Your petitioner has now resided for a period of more than five years in this Colony and is desirous of becoming a naturalised British subject and of taking the oath of allegiance to His Britannic Majesty, and also of changing his name to Frederick Richmond.

8. In the year 1908, your petitioner was married to the daughter of Alfred Benjamin Crew, a British subject born in Australia, and is at the present time residing with her and with the said Alfred Benjamin Crew at the said Grand Hotel.

9. Your petitioner has also lately renounced his domicile of origin and any allegiance whatsoever to the German Emperor.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Inspection, November 27th.
To permit the 60 patrolmen detailed for duty on this date to conveniently get to the Stations, the hour for falling in is altered from 3.45 p.m. to 3 p.m. sharp, at Volunteer Headquarters.

Medical Exemption.
The attention of all ranks is called to the Orders of Nov. 12/13, by which previous arrangements as to medical exemption are cancelled.

Equipment Officers.
With reference to Orders of Nov. 12/13, Sergeant F. A. V. Ribeiro is appointed E. O. for No. 12 Company, the Band and Orchestra.

Promotion.
The Hon. C. S. P. has sanctioned the promotion of P. O. A. Fothergill to the rank of Sergeant, and his appointment to take charge of the men doing patrols in the Harbour.

Parades, Central, 5.30 p.m. Thursday Nov. 25th.—All N. O. Officers, with rifle Company Inspectors must, but Inspectors and Crown Sergeants on the staff need not attend.

Friday November 26th Band of the Police Reserve with instruments. Also recruits of all Companies.

Joined.
No 1 Co, No 1 Platoon, E. Armstrong Gibbs.

No 2 Company, C. Pinto, E. E. Santos.

Band, L. A. da Costa, J. S. da Costa, R. D. Baptista.

A RECENT MURDER.

Execution at Victoria Goal.

At the Police Court, this afternoon, Mr. Hazland held an enquiry into the death of a Chinese, Wong Kei, who was convicted of murder at the last Criminal Sessions and was sentenced to be hung, which sentence was carried out this morning.

The Medical Officer of Victoria Goal gave evidence which showed that the deceased had died from fracture of the neck, and a verdict in accordance with this testimony was returned.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT SOURABAYA.

We are informed that an International Agricultural Industrial and Commercial Exhibition is to be held at Sourabaya after the war, at a date to be fixed later. Preparations are already being made for the event and the promoters are hopeful that there will be a thoroughly representative display of products from all parts of the world.

It will be remembered that last year an exhibition, on a smaller scale, was held at Samarang, being attended with every success.

They may be pleased to grant to him the renewal of his licence. And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.
Dated this 6th day of November 1915.

(Sd.) F. REICHMANN.

MOTOR AND RICKSHA.

Sequel to Collision.

Before Mr. Lindell, at the Police Court this afternoon, there was a sequel to a collision between a motor-car and a ricksha.

A ricksha coolie stated that he was running beside the kerb with a Chinese lady as a fare. Behind him came a car, and his vehicle was struck, much damage being done. The defendant was the driver. A second ricksha coolie stated he was also at the spot with the mother of the other lady fare. He did not hear the car coming and did not see it until it was close upon him. The car passed his ricksha very closely. He continued on his way, when he heard a crash, and turned to look back. The car did not stop. When he looked back he saw the other ricksha coolie just rising from the ground and the ricksha was lying on its side.

Defendant, in the box, said he had measured the road where the accident occurred and found it was eleven feet six inches wide. His car measured five feet five inches, and the ricksha was between six and four feet. It would be seen from that that there was about two feet to spare. He sounded his horn twice.

A witness called by defendant stated that he saw the two rickshas running one after the other and when the car was about 20 yards away he heard the horn sounded three times. As the road at this point was not very wide, the car drove slowly past the rickshas. The second ricksha coolie tried to move too quickly and the accident happened.

His Worship:—Are you willing to pay compensation?

Defendant:—No, your Worship. His Worship:—It appears that you are not free from blame. You made no effort to inform the police or ascertain what damage you had done on a road like this, it was you rather than the coolies who should have stopped. Your conduct was certainly negligent and you will be fined \$5 and have to pay the compensation.

DAY BY DAY.

Up to the Minute.

No change.
A Lesson in Cleanliness.
Mr. Lindell inflicted a fine of \$5 on a ricksha coolie who was caught spitting in Court this afternoon.

Raub Returns.
Following is the result of crushing operations at Raub for the four weeks ended November 6:—Bukit Kemar: Stone crushed 5,629 tons, gold obtained 787 ozs., average per ton 2.798 dwts. Bukit Malacca: Stone crushed 4,448 tons, gold obtained 398 ozs., average per ton 1.78 dwts.

Fouring the East.
Mr. Van Geuns, for many years managing editor of the well known *Soerabaische Handelsblad*, is on a tour of the Far East and is passing through Hongkong.

Mr. Van Geuns is one of the best known newspaper personalities in the Netherlands Indies and has conducted his paper for many years with marked success.

Chinese Government Notified as to Closing of Panama Canal.

The American Legation has notified the Chinese Government that the continued movements of sliding material in the Panama Canal have made it impossible to predict the approximate date of its reopening. All shipping intending to sail by the Panama route is therefore notified that it is not advisable to do so until further notice, which will be given as soon as the material is removed sufficiently to insure stable conditions.

A "PINK 'UN" PARAGRAPH.

2200 Damages for a Soldier's Wife.

In the King's Bench Division on October 13 Mrs. Hilta Piggott, of A-hworth-mansions, Blenheim-avenue, was awarded \$200 damages against the *Sporting Times* Co. (Ltd.) for libel.

Mr. Marshall Hall, K. O., for plaintiff, said that the paragraph, which appeared in the *Sporting Times* on January 24, 1914, was as follows:—

Sensation-mongers will do well to keep an eye on the forthcoming Cohn-Piggott case.

Counsel said Mrs. Piggott married in 1905 a Mr. Percy Piggott, of the Stock Exchange. In 1909 they separated, and Mr. Piggott went to British Columbia. Subsequently there were Divorce Court proceedings, and Mrs. Piggott was given the custody of the only child of the marriage. No accusation was made against Mr. Piggott.

Mr. Piggott had returned to this country, enlisted in the Life Guards, and been transferred to the Royal Fusiliers. He was now with his regiment in East Africa. Mrs. Piggott had known since childhood a Mr. Cohn, who was a constant visitor at her mother's house. The paragraph complained of appeared on the front page of the journal, and would be judged by the company in which it was found.

Mrs. Piggott, giving evidence, said many people thought the paragraph applied to her, and it had been prejudicial to her. There was nothing to justify any suggestion that she was concerned in any case.

Mrs. Emmeline Heathcote stated that Mrs. Piggott attended dinner parties at her house and witness noticed a change in the demeanour of the guests towards Mrs. Piggott after the appearance of the paragraph.

Mr. Hall: Was the change of demeanour beneficial to her?

Witness: Not as far as the females were concerned (laughter). No evidence was called for the defence, but a stay of execution was granted with a view to an appeal.

TU-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 27th November, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 91 Prava East.

A Quantity of Office Furniture

comprising:—
Teak Roll-Top Desk, Writing Tables, Office Chairs, Sample Showcases and Cupboards, Copying Presses, Scales, Electric Table and Ceiling Fans, Paraffins, etc.

Also
A Quantity of Shipchandlery Stores and Electrical Goods etc.

40 Kerosene vapour lamps and reservoirs

7 Knitting machines, etc., etc.

On view from Friday the 26th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEORGE P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 29th November, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m.

at the Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Wine & Spirits.

On view from Saturday, the 27th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEORGE P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1915.

PUBLIC AUCTION

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **FRIDAY, the 26th November, 1915,** commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street, **A Collection of Antique and Rare Chinese Curios** from Kanghai to Tow Kwang periods comprising:—
5-coloured and Blue and White Vases, Bowls, Plates, Jars, Peking Cloisonne Vases and Incense Burners, Jade Screens, and Ornaments, Peking Glass and Agate Snuff Bottles, etc.
On view from Thursday, the 25th inst.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **WEDNESDAY, the 1st December, 1915,** commencing at 12 o'clock (noon) at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
(For account of the concerned)
The following:
4 Parcels of First Grade Pearls.

Parcel A
lot 1-1 pearl carats 4 1/4 1-32
2-1 do 31-16
3-1 do 2 1/2
Parcel B
4-2 do 6 1-16
5-1 do 2 1/4 1-16
6-1 do 2
Parcel C
7-1 do 3 1/4 1-32
8-1 do 2 1/4 1-32
9-1 do 2 1/4 1-32
Parcel D
10-1 do 4 1-16
On view from Monday the 29th inst.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
AUCTIONEERS

The undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the concerned),
on

WEDNESDAY, the 1st December, 1915, at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street, **A Large Quantity of Valuable Diamonds, Jewellery, Silver Ware, Ivory, Grass Cloth, &c., &c.,**

much of which was originally intended for the Panama Exposition, as follows:—
Lady's and Gent's Hall-marked Gold Watches, Gold Pendants, Rings, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Links, Jadestone Ornaments, and 2 Sets Ivory Billiard Balls, &c., &c. A large assortment of Silver Goods, Amber and Jadestone Beads, Grass Cloth Dresses, Blouses, Table Covers, Bedspreads and Cushion Covers, &c.
Also
A number of Gold Rings set with Precious Stones, "Diamond and Ruby" Diamond and Sapphire, etc., etc.
and
Six large Solitaire Diamond Rings.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

NOTICES

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, DINNERS AND SOY MANUFACTURERS
Factory at Yau-mat
OFFICE: Nos. 35, Des Voeux Road, W. Telephone No. 177 & E. 12.
We are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to our business and sanitary arrangements.

SINCON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Cokes Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (And Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

Don't forget: after the Show, Surplus and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

The Magnificent Three-part Drama:

"FASCINATION."

Also
PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE,
and

"THE TANGO TANGLE."

FRIDAY November 16.

The Beautiful Drama

"THE STEPMOTHER."

BIJOU THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Great Success of the London Artiste

MISS GLORY TAFT.

Also
"HIS PHANTOM FRIEND,"

A comedy in 3 parts.

And
"HER LOST SON,"

A drama in 2 parts.

etc., etc.

NOTICES.

**5
SPEED**

PORTABLE ROWBOAT MOTORS

HAVE YOU ONE FOR YOUR YACHT
DINGHY? WE GUARANTEE THEM.

ALEX. ROSS & Co., Phone 27.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Alexandra Cafe has opened a Depot, at 31 Pekin Road, (Ahwee's Dairy) Kowloon, For the sale of their Bread, Cakes, Pastry &c. Orders Taken for any of our products which are Guaranteed to be of First Class Quality in every detail.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

NOTICE

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd. are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpou Coal trimmed into Bunkers at Sebatik or Sandakan (British North Borneo).
Silimpou Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.
Steamers calling at Sebatik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpou Coal (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.
At Sebatik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.
Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebatik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"INVERIC,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. from whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd November will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Under- signed on or before the 29th Nov. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd November at 2 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter- signed by

THE BANK LINE LTD
General Agents,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mai Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut	lb.	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	10
Roast—Shiu	lb.	10
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do, Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
Corned—Ham Ngau Li	lb.	80
Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	1.00
Heart—Ngau Sam	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	1.09
Mutton Chop—Young Poi Kwat	lb.	25
Leg—Young Poi	lb.	25
Shoulder—Young Shau	lb.	24
Saddle	lb.	27
Pigs Chitlings—Chu Chong	lb.	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	15
Head—Chu Tau	lb.	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	28
Leg—Chu Poi	lb.	28
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	29
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau Keuk	set	60
Heart—Young Sam	each	8
Kidneys—Young Yiu	lb.	12
Liver—Young Kon	lb.	28
Smoking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	22
Suet, Best—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	28
Mutton—Shang Young Yau	lb.	28
Veal—Ngau Tai Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tai	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pan Kau	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	30
(fresh)	per doz	28
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Hohow—Hoi How Pak Kap	lb.	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	20
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen—Na	lb.	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	75
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Man Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hai	lb.	26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	lb.	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water—Tam Sai Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	32
Garoupa—Shok Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tso Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Lobster—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wa Yu	lb.	26
Lobsters—Lang Ha	lb.	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Percy—Tan Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pan Kong	lb.	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shak Kiu Kung	lb.	16
Salmon—Chan Yu	lb.	12
Sardine—Ma Yu	lb.	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	26
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	28
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	18
Turbot—Cho Ho Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	lb.	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Chico)—Tia Chan Ping Kho	lb.	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chia lb.	3
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chia	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lat	1
Carambola—Yeung To	12
Coconuts—Ye Tse	12
Grapes—Fo Tai Tse	1b. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	8
America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	1b. 28
Fresh	1
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	5
Sweet	8
Pears, (American)—Kun San Shoot Lay	10
(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Ka Shang	10
Plantain—Tsi Chiu	1
Pumpkin—Swatow, Hung Lai	14
Pineapple, Siam—Ohim Lo Yau	each 14
Shanghai—Lo Kyat	1b. 15
Walnuts—Hop To	1
Green—Sang Hop Tso	each 1
Watermelon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	8
Chen	lb.	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Mood Pin Tau	lb.	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin	lb.	8
Sprout—Ah Choi	lb.	8
Long—Tau Kok	lb.	8
Best Root—Hung Choi Tau	each	10
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	lb.	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	lb.	8
Red—Hung Ke	lb.	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tai	lb.	18
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tse	lb.	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	lb.	8
Carrots—Kam Shan	lb.	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	lb.	25
Chilies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	lb.	10
Red—Hung Fa Chiu	lb.	8
Green—Ching Lap Chiu	lb.	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Ohu Liu	lb.	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	lb.	8
old—Lo Keung	lb.	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lak Kan	lb.	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	lb.	12
Lettuce—Young Shang Tsoi	each	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	6
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb.	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Ho Ko	each	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	1
Okros	lb.	1
Onions Bombay—Young Chong Tau	lb.	8
Green—Shang Chong	lb.	8
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	lb.	7
Parley—Kun Tsoi	lb.	8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb.	3
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	lb.	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	lb.	3
Japan—Yut Pun Shu Tai	lb.	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tai	lb.	8
Foochow—Fook-chow Shu Tai	lb.	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	lb.	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	lb.	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	lb.	1
Sage—Tse So	lb.	8
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	lb.	5
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	lb.	6
Tomatoes—Kun Ke	lb.	6
Taro—Wa Tau	lb.	6
Turnips, Pantli, (Long)—Lo Pak	lb.	4
English—Young Lo Pak	lb.	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Fwa	lb.	4
(American)—Kam-san Jhit	lb.	4
Water Cress—Sai Young Tsoi	lb.	12
Lily root—Lin Ngau	lb.	6
Yams—Ts Shu	lb.	6
English—Young Kan Choi	lb.	1
Tau	lb.	1

生口

Chicken—Kai Tai	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pan Kau	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	30
(fresh)	per doz	28
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Hohow—Hoi How Pak Kap	lb.	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	20
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen—Na	lb.	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	75
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	65

海鮮

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Man Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hai	lb.	26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	lb.	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water—Tam Sai Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	32
Garoupa—Shok Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tso Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Lobster—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wa Yu	lb.	26
Lobsters—Lang Ha	lb.	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Percy—Tan Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pan Kong	lb.	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10
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Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	18
Turbot—Cho Ho Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	lb.	60

菓子

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Chico)—Tia Chan Ping Kho	lb.	18

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding

COMMERCIAL.

New Rangoon Company.
Messrs. McGregor and Co. one of the oldest firms in the Burma timber trade, with large reserves at Toungoo and mills at Saikgyi and Abiade, have been turned into a limited liability company, registered in Rangoon. The total capital is Rs. 75,00,000 in 500,000 shares of Rs. 15 each. There are 100,000 non-cumulative A preference shares; 75,000 B. preference shares; 75,000 A ordinary shares and 250,000 B. ordinary shares. The conversion was made last August when Messrs. O. E. Brown and John Robertson were in England. The business carried on will be the same as hitherto. The directors are Messrs. O. E. Brown, John Robertson, R. F. M. Brown, H. R. Marsh and A. E. J. Brander. The office is in Soffers Buildings at the junction of Phayre and Merchant Streets.

Saigon Rice Trade.
In their circular of the 5th November by the M.M. Mail steamer Cordillera, Messrs. Wm. G. Hale & Co. report as follows on the Saigon Rice Market: "In the absence of any real demand paddy prices have further receded. Rice market very quiet. The quotations for tonnage stand as follows: 14 to 15 cents to Hongkong, 22 to 23 cents to Singapore, 46 to 48 cents to Java, 46 to 45 cents to the Philippines and 45 to 47 cents to Japan. The export of white rice, cargo rice, and paddy to Singapore from the 20th September to the 17th October amounted to 12,039 tons, conveyed in the following steamers: Breid, Tali, Ban Ho Liong, Bourbon, Haiphong, Kampot, Tanghang, and Kjeld, and the total exports to Singapore to the 17th October amounted to 128,485 tons. The following charters to Singapore were floated: British Kumbow, 42,000 pica rice at the 17 cents per pica, French Bourbon, 27,000 pica, at 21 cents per pica, and Norwegian Kjeld, 28,000 pica, for \$6.50 in full.

Cotton Growing in China.
Last session, Mr. T. W. Wilson, M.P., asked a question in the House of Commons on the revival of cotton-growing in China, and although an official answer was given, further information was promised. He has now received a letter from Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, quoting a report on the subject from Sir John Jordan, British Minister in Peking. The report says: "There has been no revival of cotton-growing; but some five or six years ago there was a very considerable increase in the production, especially in North China. This increase was stimulated chiefly by the high prices then prevailing in America and India; but it was also encouraged by the Chinese Government, who were anxious that the cultivation of the opium poppy should be superseded by that of cotton. This encouragement took the form of official recognition of societies for the study of cotton cultivation, distribution of seeds, and appointment of agents to instruct the people in improved methods. The most recent display of interest in the subject by the Chinese Government was the issue in April last of regulations providing for monetary rewards to encourage cotton growing, sugar cultivation, and sheep raising. Such regulations are not, however, generally regarded as likely to have any practical result. No statistics are procurable in regard to the area of cotton under cultivation in China and the amount produced, but the following figures show the export of the surplus of raw cotton to foreign countries in the last five years:—1910, 1,484,885 cwt.; 1911, 1,044,933 cwt.; 1912, 959,180 cwt.; 1913, 879,538 cwt.; 1914, 785,302 cwt."

Lovely Women.
Is beauty the first and most important question in a girl's life—more vital than social, business, or moral problems? The comparative number of letters sent to the editor of a popular woman's magazine would indicate that it is. Last year, says the *Ladies Home Journal*, 9,848 girls wrote to it about beauty problems; only 1,776 asked advice as to other personal problems—the troubling vital questions that beset the social and business life of the modern girl.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.								
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$820 s. \$73/10/-	120,000	\$125	all	855	July.	700	Oct. 845 x div. 790 c. div. { \$23/3/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurance, Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	423	10,000	\$250	59	350	Dec.	305	Oct. 425 360 { Final of \$4 a/o 1913. Interim of \$18 a/o 1914. Final of 1914. 25 p.c. for 1914. Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$25 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914. Final of \$15 msk. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	175	10,000	\$15	25	145	May	133	Jan. 175 160
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$940	12,400	\$250	100	847	April	700	Oct. \$972 \$855
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$260	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan. 255 225
Fire Insurance, China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$155	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct. 162 130 { \$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$420	8,000	\$250	60	385	Feb.	368	April 420 385 { \$27 for 1913
Shipping.								
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$85	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov. 91 45 { \$4 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	194	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4	Jan.	22	Dec. 23 19 { Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. (Combined)	\$152	60,000	\$5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept. 159 96 { 6 p.c. on p.s. & 3 p.c. on d.s. for year 1914. shares quoted ex 9 p.c. div in H'kong from 29.9.15. an interim div. of 6 p.c. on the combined shares paid in London 29.9.15
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	85/-	3,797,610	\$1	a	106/-	Feb.	70/-	Sept. 80/- x div. 82/- x div. { Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$36	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov. 39 32 { \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15
Refineries.								
China Refining Co., Ltd.	\$125	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov. 134 111 { \$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	\$37 1/2	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec. 46 27 1/2 { \$3 for 1897
Mining.								
Kailan Mining Administration	30/-	1,000,000	\$1	all	41/-	Feb.	33/6	Dec. 33/6 30/- { Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	3.60	200,000	\$1	all	31/0	Jan.	1.90	Nov. 4 3 1/2 { 1/2 for 1909
Tromoh Mines Ltd.	29/-	160,000	\$1	all	59/-	Feb.	19/6	Nov. 32/6 28/- { 1/- interim a/o 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspian	36/6	796,666	\$1	all	56/6	Feb.	21/3	41 37/6 { 1/- interim 1915
Decks, Wharves and Coldowns &c.								
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$75	60,000	\$50	all	69	Jan.	73	Nov. 81 1/2 68 { \$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poa D. Co., Ltd.	\$85	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct. 88 1/2 57 { \$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Lock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$60	66,700	\$100	all	60	July	50	Dec. 63 1/2 49 ex div. { Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$90	36,000	\$100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec. 93 1/2 80 { Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.								
Anglo French Lands	\$94	13,000	\$100	100	128	July	120	Dec. 116 112 { Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$109	20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec. 116 112 { \$2.50 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Land Investment Co	\$167	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov. 111 x div. 108 { \$3 for year ending 30.6.15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$7	100,000	\$10	all	9 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov. 7 1/2 61/0 { 45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40	6,000	\$50	20	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb. 40 40 { \$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	\$105	78,000	\$50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct. 106 101 { Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$73	12,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb. 103 100 { \$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	\$103	10,000	\$100	all	103	Feb.	103	100 { \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.								
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$172	20,000	\$50	all	138	July	135	May 180 152 1/2 { Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Kung Yik	\$154	76,000	\$10	all	143	Jan.	11	Mar. 17 13 1/2 { Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
1 aou Kung Mow	\$78	8,000	\$100	all	110	Feb.	70	Nov. 89 80 { Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in Shai	\$90	40,000	\$50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov. 105 80 { Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Miscellaneous.								
Yangtze Pools	\$6 1/2	173,000	\$5	all	—	—	—	— 6 1/2 6 1/2 { 6% for year ending 28.2.06
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$10 1/4	60,000	\$12	all	12	May	10	Dec. 10 10 { 70 cts. for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4.80	50,000	\$5	all	4.50	July	4	April 4 1/2 4 1/2 { \$1.25 for year ending 31.7.15
Do. (Spec. shares)	—	50,000	\$1	all	—	—	—	— 8.00 8.00 { 50 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$9.80	125,000	\$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov. 10 10 { 50 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$30	40,000	\$7 1/2	6	39	Jan.	35	Aug. 34 31 { \$2.00 per share for 1914
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$10.10	400,000	\$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec. 11 6.70 { Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$44 1/2	60,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov. 45 39 { Interim of \$1 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$190	6,500	\$25	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec. 190 184 { \$10 % for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$34 1/2	60,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr. 40 35 { Interim of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 a/o 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$5 1/2	325,000	\$7	all	13/-	July	7 1/2	Feb. 5.90 4.80 { 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Langkate	\$39	250,000	\$10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec. 42 36 3/4 { None
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$2 1/2	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/2	June 10 9 { \$1.50 for 1910
Do (New)	85 cts.	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec. 81 80 cts. { 25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Philippines Ltd.	\$4	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	— 4 4 { \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	— 5 5 { 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
Societe des Pulpes et Papier	\$20	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	— 20 20 { \$1.50 for 1914
teries du Tonkin	\$20	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	— 20 20 { 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$34	20,000	\$5	all	5.00	June	4	Nov. 3 3.00 { \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$16 1/2	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan. 18 16 { 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$62	97,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec. 6.90 x div. 6 1/2 x div. 60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited	\$6 1/4	11,000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec. 7 6 { 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	\$29	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec. 29 29 { \$1.50 for 1914

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo Java Estates Ltd. Tls. 13 buyers.	Ayer Panas (Straits) \$7.00 buyers.	Kempas (Straits) \$4 1/2 buyers.	Sandycrofts (Straits) \$7.00 buyers.
Linggis 14/9 buyers 15/6 sellers.	Balgownie (Straits) \$3 1/2 buyers.	Malaka Pindas (Straits) \$1.90 buyers.	Pajam (Straits) \$12.95 buyers.
Nordinals 19/6 buyers 18/9 sellers.	Changkat Serdangs (Straits) \$7.00 buyers.	Malakoffs (Straits) \$3.75 buyers.	New Serendah \$2 1/2 buyers.

WRIGHT & HORNBY, Share and General Brokers, 6, Des Voeux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO MON. NOV. 22, 1915.
ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	T/T Bombay	On Haiphong	Gold Leaf per oz.
T/T 1/10 5/8	Demand Bombay	On Saigon	\$58.40
Demand 1/10 11/16	T/T Calcutta	On Bangkok	\$10.65 nom.
50 d/s 1/10 3/4	Demand Calcutta	Buying.	Bar Silver ready 25 1/2 forward
60 d/s 1/10 7/8	Demand Manila	4 m/s. L/C 1/11 5/16	
4 m/s. 1/10 15/15	T/T San Francisco	4 m/s. D.P. 1/11 7/16	
T/T Shanghai 76	Demand New York	6 m/s. L/C 1/11 9/16	
Private 30 d/s sight	T/T Java	30 d/s. S'way & M. 1/11 9/16	
T/T Singapore 80 3/4	T/T Manila	30 d/s. San Francisco & N.Y. 4 1/2	
T/T Japan 89	Demand Germany	14 m/s. Marks 1/11 7/16	
T/T India 141 1/2	T/T France	14 m/s. France 1/11 7/16	
Demand India 142	Demand Paris	6 m/s. France 1/11 7/16	

NOTICE

NY CARLSBERG BEER.

The world famed DANISH brew, for years known as the finest Beer specially brewed for the Far East.



IT'S PURE.
IT'S CLEAR,
IT'S CHEAP,
AND
SUITS
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CLIMATE IN
ANY KIND
OF
WEATHER.

IT'S BREWED
BY
NY CARLSBERG
BREWERIES,
COPENHAGEN,
DENMARK,
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IS OF
BONA FIDE
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BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY. LONDON.
CALCUTTA. MANILA.
CANTON. PANAMA.
CEBU. PEKING.
COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW. SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.
Kobe. YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,210,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,460,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st July 1915

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Souchow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be beaten. If Equalled.
For Bread Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-
Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyday, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. R. S. Shallen, CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong.—N. J. Stabb, MANAGER.
Shanghai.—A. G. Stephen.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15 Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 562,500
Reserve Fund " 500,000

